



Spill Prevention Control & Countermeasures Plan (SPCC)

SPCC Prepared For:

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SPCC Prepared:

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Appendix C –Facility Inspection Checklists

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Purpose

The purpose of this Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan is to describe measures implemented by the Coastal Energy Corporation (Coastal Energy) facility to prevent oil discharges from occurring and to be prepared to respond in a safe, effective, and timely manner to mitigate the impacts of a discharge.

This SPCC Plan has been prepared in accordance with Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 112 (40 CFR Part 112), and subsequent amendments. This SPCC Plan is used as a reference for oil storage information, as a tool to communicate practices on preventing and responding to discharges with employees, as a guide to facility inspections, and as a resource during emergency response.

In accordance with 40 CFR 112 any facility which could “reasonably be expected to discharge oil in quantities that may be harmful into or upon the navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines” is required to prepare and implement a plan to prevent any discharge of oil in quantities that violate applicable water quality standards, cause a sheen upon or discoloration of the surface of navigable waters or adjoining shorelines, or cause a sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or upon adjoining shorelines. The plan is known as the facility’s Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan. Any owner or operator of a non-transportation related onshore or offshore facility engaged in drilling, producing, gathering, storing, processing, refining, transferring, distributing, using, or consuming oil and oil products is required to have an SPCC Plan. Facilities subject to this rule are further defined as those with an aggregate capacity of more than 1,320 gallons of aboveground storage (stored in containers \geq 55-gallons) or more than 42,000 gallons of underground storage and which, due to their location, could reasonably be expected to discharge oil in harmful quantities into or upon the navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines.

Since the Coastal Energy facility has petroleum storage with a total capacity greater than 1,320-gallons, it is subject to the SPCC Plan rule. All oil storage containers of petroleum-based oils and lubricants greater than or equal to 55-gallons must be included in the SPCC Plan.

According to the Clean Water Act (CWA), as amended by the Oil Pollution Act (OPA), certain facilities that store and use oil are required to prepare and submit plans to respond to a worst case discharge of oil and to a substantial threat of such a discharge. EPA has established regulations that define who must prepare and submit a Facility Response Plan (FRP) and what must be included in the plan. An FRP is a plan for responding, to the maximum extent practicable, to a worse case discharge, and to a substantial threat of such a discharge, of oil. The Plan also includes responding to small and medium discharges as appropriate.

According to OPA, an owner or operator of a “substantial harm” facility must develop and implement an FRP. A “substantial harm” facility is a facility that, because of its location, could reasonably be expected to cause substantial harm to the environment by discharging oil into or on navigable waters or adjoining shorelines. EPA’s Facility Response Plan requirements were published as a final rule in the Federal Register on July 1, 1994, and codified at 40 CFR 112.20 and 112.21, including Appendices B through F.

The FRP helps an owner or operator develop a response organization and ensure the availability of response resources (i.e., response equipment, trained personnel) needed to respond to an oil discharge. The FRP also demonstrates that the response resources are available in a timely manner, thereby reducing a discharge’s impact and severity. The FRP also helps a facility owner or operator improve

discharge prevention measures through the early identification of risks at the facility. In addition, FRPs aid local and regional response authorities to better understand the potential hazards and response capabilities in their area.

The Coastal Energy facility does meet the determination requirements for a substantial harm to the environment based on the completion of The Substantial Harm Determination in **Appendix B** from 40 CFR Part 112.

The Coastal Energy facility has greater than 1 million gallons of aggregate petroleum storage with secondary containment sufficiently large enough to contain the capacity of the largest aboveground oil storage tank within each storage area plus sufficient freeboard to allow for precipitation. Although sufficient secondary containment exists at the site, the Regional Administrator (RA) has determined that the facility is located at a distance such that a discharge from the facility could cause injury to fish and wildlife and sensitive environments.

The Coastal Energy facility has prepared a Facility Response Plan (FRP) in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 112.20 and 112.21, including Appendices B through F. This Plan provides guidance on key actions that Coastal Energy facility personnel must perform to comply with the SPCC Plan rule:

- Complete monthly and annual site inspections as outlined in the Inspection, Tests, and Records section of this plan (**Sections 3.7 & 4.2.6**) using the inspection checklist included in **Appendix C**.
- Perform preventive maintenance of equipment, secondary containment systems, and discharge prevention systems described in this Plan as needed to keep them in proper operating conditions.
- Conduct annual employee training as outlined in the Personnel, Training, and Spill Discharge Procedures section of this Plan (**Section 3.8**) and document them on the logs included in **Appendix E**.
- If either of the following incidents occurs, submit the SPCC Plan to the EPA Region VII RA and the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MDNR), along with other information as detailed in **Section 5.4** of this Plan.
 - The facility discharges more than 1,000 gallons of oil into or upon the navigable waters of the U.S. or adjoining shorelines in a single spill event, or;
 - The facility discharges oil in quantity greater than 42 gallons in each of two spill events within any 12-month period.
- Review the SPCC Plan at least **once every five years** and amend it to include more effective prevention and control technologies, if such technologies will significantly reduce the likelihood of a spill event and has been proven effective in the field at the time of the review. Plan amendments, other than administrative changes, must be recertified by a professional Engineer on the certification page in **Section 1.2** of this Plan.
- Amend the SPCC Plan within six months whenever there is a change in the facility design, construction, operation, or maintenance that materially affects the facility's spill potential. The revised Plan must be recertified by a Professional Engineer (PE).
- Review the Plan on an annual basis. Update the Plan to reflect any administrative changes that are applicable, such as personnel changes or revisions to contact information, such as phone numbers. Administrative changes must be documented as per the Plan review log of **Section 1.4** of this Plan, but do not have to be certified by a P.E.

1.0 Plan Administration

1.1 Management Approval and Designated Person (40 CFR 112.7)

The facility is committed to preventing discharges of oil to navigable waters and the environment, and to maintaining the highest standards for spill prevention control and countermeasures through the implementation and regular review and amendment to the plan. This SPCC has the full approval of management. The facility has committed the necessary resources to implement the measures described in this plan.

Authorized Facility Representative:

Signature: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

1.2 Professional Engineer Certification (40 CFR 112.3(d))

The undersigned Registered Professional Engineer is familiar with the requirements of Part 112 of Title 40 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (40 CFR part 112) and has visited and examined the facility, or has supervised examination of the facility by appropriately qualified personnel. The undersigned Registered Professional Engineer attests that this Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practice, including consideration of applicable industry standards and the requirements of 40 CFR part 112; that procedures for required inspections and testing have been established; and that this Plan is adequate for the facility. [40 CFR 112.3(d)]

This certification in no way relieves the owner or operator of the facility of his/her duty to prepare and fully implement this SPCC Plan in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR part 112. This Plan is valid only to the extent that the facility owner or operator maintains, tests, and inspects equipment, containment, and other devices as prescribed in this Plan.

ENGINEER CERTIFICATION

Name of Facility: Coastal Energy Corporation

Type of Facility: Bulk Oil Plant

Location of Facility: 1 Coastal Drive
Willow Springs, MO 65793

**Name and Address
Of Operator:** Coastal Energy Corporation
1 Coastal Drive
Willow Springs, MO 65793

Designated Person Responsible: Gary Picard, SPCC Plan Coordinator

Management Approval

Full approval is extended by management at a level with authority to commit the necessary resources for implementation of the SPCC Plan.

Signature

Date

Name

Title

Certification

I hereby certify that this facility has either been examined by me or by individuals under my supervision, and being familiar with the provisions of 40 CFR, Part 112, I attest that this SPCC Plan has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practices (including consideration of applicable industry standards and with requirements of Part 112), and the SPCC Plan is adequate for this facility. Furthermore, I certify that procedures for required inspections and testing have been established.

Name and PE Registration Number: Duane Ottmar, E-24241

Title: Professional Engineer

Date: August 8, 2014

Engineer's Seal and Signature:



1.3 Location of SPCC Plan (40 CFR 112.3(e))

In accordance with 40 CFR 112.3(e), a complete copy of this SPCC shall be maintained at the Coastal Energy facility. A copy shall be available to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Regional Administrator, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, or designated agent, for on-site review during normal working hours.

1.4 Plan Review (40 CFR 112.3 and 112.5)

1.4.1 Changes in Facility Configuration

In accordance with 40 CFR 112.5(a), Coastal Energy personnel shall periodically review and evaluate this SPCC Plan for any change in the facility design, construction, operation, or maintenance that materially affects the facility's potential for an oil discharge, including, but not limited to:

- Addition of new oil storage containers.
- Reconstruction, replacement, or installation of piping systems.
- Construction or demolition that might alter secondary containment structures;
- Changes of product or service, revisions to standard operations, modification of testing/inspection procedures, and use of new or modified industry standards or maintenance procedures.

Amendments to this Plan made to address changes of this nature are referred to as technical amendments, and must be certified by a Professional Engineer (P.E). Non-technical amendments can be done (and must be documented) by the facility owner and/or operator. Non-technical amendments include the following:

- Change in the name of contact information such as telephone numbers of individuals responsible for the implementation of this Plan or outside contractors and agencies.
- Change in the name or contact information of spill response or cleanup contractors.

The Coastal Energy management shall make the needed revisions to the SPCC Plan as soon as possible, but no later than six months after the change occurs. The Plan must be implemented as soon as possible following the technical amendment, but no later than six months from the date of the amendment. The SPCC Plan Coordinator is responsible for initiating and coordinating revisions to the SPCC Plan.

1.4.2 Scheduled Plan Reviews

In accordance to 40 CFR 112.5(b), the Coastal Energy SPCC Plan Coordinator shall review the SPCC Plan at least **once every five years**. Revisions to the SPCC Plan shall be made within six months of the five-year review. If the review indicates that changes to the SPCC Plan are necessary, Coastal Energy facility personnel shall arrange to make the necessary changes and shall obtain recertification by a registered Professional Engineer (P.E). The registered P.E. shall certify any technical amendments to the SPCC Plan, as described above, in accordance with 40 CFR 112.5(c).

This SPCC Plan is dated June 2014. The next plan review is scheduled on or prior to June 2019, unless there are technical changes to oil storage containers and systems.

Table 1.1 Record of Plan Reviews and/or Evaluation Certification

[illegible]

The facility does not have any procedures, methods, or equipment not yet fully functional.

1.6 Cross-Reference with SPCC Provisions (40 CFR 112.7)

This SPCC Plan does not follow the exact order presented in 40 CFR part 112. **Table 1.2** presents a cross-reference of Plan sections relative to applicable parts of 40 CFR part 112.

Table 1.2 SPCC Cross-Reference

Provision	Plan Section	Page
112.3(d)	Professional Engineer Certification	1
112.3(e)	Location of SPCC Plan	2
112.5	Plan Review	2
112.7	Management Approval	1
112.7	Cross-Reference with SPCC Rule	5
112.7(a)(3)	General Facility Information Appendix A: Site Plan and Facility Diagram	6
112.7(a)(4)	Discharge Notification	24
112.7(a)(5)	Discharge Response	22
112.7(b)	Potential Discharge Volumes and Direction of Flow	8
112.7(c)	3.5 Containment and Diversionary Structures	9
112.7(d)	3.6 Practicability of Secondary Containment	9
112.7(e)	3.7 Inspections, Tests, and Records	9
112.7(f)	3.8 Personnel, Training and Discharge Prevention Procedures	12
112.7(g)	3.9 Security	12
112.7(h)	3.10 Tank Truck Loading/Unloading	13
112.7(i)	3.11 Brittle Fracture Evaluation	14
112.7(j)	3.12 Conformance with Applicable State and Local Requirements	14
112.7(k)	3.13 Qualified Oil-filled Operational Equipment	15
112.8(b)	4.1 Facility Drainage	16
112.8(c)(1)	4.2.1 Construction	16
112.8(c)(2)	4.2.2 Secondary Containment	16
112.8(c)(3)	4.2.3 Drainage of Diked Areas	16
112.8(c)(4)	4.2.4 Corrosion Protection	16
112.8(c)(5)	4.2.5 Partially Buried and Bunkered Storage Tanks	17
112.8(c)(6)	4.2.6 Inspection Appendix C - Facility Inspection Checklists	17
112.8(c)(7)	4.2.7 Heating Coils	19
112.8(c)(8)	4.2.8 Overfill Prevention System	19
112.8(c)(9)	4.2.9 Effluent Treatment Facilities	19
112.8(c)(10)	4.2.10 Visible Discharges	19
112.8(c)(11)	4.2.11 Mobile and Portable Containers	20
112.8(d)	4.3 Transfer Operations, Pumping and In-Plant Processes	20
112.20(e)	Certification of Substantial Harm Determination Appendix B	28

2.0 General Facility Information (40 CFR 112.7)

Name:	Coastal Energy Corporation
Address:	1 Coastal Drive Willow Springs, MO 65793
Type:	Manufacturer of Asphalt Oils
Owner/Operator:	Coastal-FMC 1 Coastal Drive Willow Spring, MO 65793
Primary contact:	Gary Picard, SPCC Coordinator 417-469-2777 (O) 417-855-0194 (C)

2.1 Facility Description (40 CFR 112.7 (a)(3))

2.1.1 Location and Activities

The Coastal Energy complex, although contiguous, is divided into two sections; the Bulk Plant and the Maintenance Facility. The Coastal Energy Bulk Plant is located at 232 Burnham Road Willow Springs, Missouri 65739 and the Maintenance Shop portion of the facility is located at 1 Coastal Drive Willow Springs, Missouri 65793. The Coastal Energy facility occupies a portion of the Eastern ½ of Section 32, Township 27 North, Range 9 West in Howell County, Missouri. The site location of the facility is depicted in **Figure 1**, a portion of the United States Geologic Survey Willow Springs South, Missouri Quadrangle Map. **Figure 1** is included in **Appendix A**. The facility is located south of U.S Hwy 60/63 in Willow Springs, Missouri. The land surrounding the property includes undeveloped land and industrial properties.

The Coastal Energy facility is staffed Monday through Friday from 8 AM through 5 PM. Personnel are on site continuously during operating periods.

Rain water from the Bulk Plant area of the property is generally retained on site due to the earthen berm that surrounds the entire area. The capacity for this area is 2,812,000 gallons. Rainwater collected in this area is pumped to the central portion of the Bulk Plant where infiltration and evaporation occurs. Rain water from the Maintenance Shop portion of the facility drains west to the Eleven Point River. Sanitary wastewater generated at the Coastal Energy facility is discharged to the City of Willow Springs sanitary wastewater system.

The Site Map and Facility Diagram included in **Appendix A** of this Plan show the general site location and layout of the facility. The Facility Diagram (**Figure 2**) shows the location of oil containers, buildings, loading/unloading and transfer areas, and critical spill control structures.

2.1.2 Oil Storage (40CFR 112.7(a)(3)(i))

Figures 2, 3, and 4 (Appendix A) are facility layout diagrams for the Coastal Energy facility that illustrates the layout of oil storage areas. Information for each container, including the type of petroleum product stored, storage capacity, and type of secondary containment is summarized in **Table 2-1 (Appendix L)**.

In the December 6, 2006 Federal Register amendments to the 40 CFR 112 SPCC Plan rules, EPA included an exemption for "motive power containers" from having to be covered by a SPCC Plan. A motive power container is defined as "any onboard bulk storage container used primarily to power the movement of a motor vehicle, or ancillary onboard oil-filled operational equipment". Therefore, the petroleum tanks and hydraulic oil tanks on the vehicles at the facility do not have to be included in this SPCC Plan.

2.2 Evaluation of Discharge Potential

2.2.1 Distance to Navigable Waters and Adjoining Shorelines and Flow Paths

According to 40 CFR 112.7(b), where experience indicates a reasonable potential for equipment failure (tank overflow, tank rupture, and leakage, loading or unloading) the SPCC Plan should include a prediction of the direction, rate of flow, and the total amount of petroleum that could be discharged from the facility as a result of each type of equipment failure. For each oil storage container, **Table 2-1 (Appendix L)** lists the direction, rate of flow, and the total amount of petroleum that could be discharged from the facility. The surface drainage direction of the Bulk Plant portion of the facility is to the east towards the Eleven Point River. The surface drainage direction of the Maintenance Shop portion of the facility is to the east towards the Eleven Point River.

2.2.2 Discharge History

There has not been a reportable discharge as described in 40 CFR 112.1(b) from the Coastal Energy facility since it began operations. **Table 2.2** summarizes the facility's discharge history.

Table 2.2 Discharge History

Description of Discharge	Corrective Actions Taken	Plans for Preventing Recurrence

3.0 Discharge Prevention—General SPCC Provisions

The following measures are implemented to prevent oil discharges during the handling, use, or transfer of oil products at the facility. Oil-handling employees have received training in the proper implementation of these measures.

3.1 Compliance with Applicable Requirements (40 CFR 112.7 (a)(2))

All petroleum storage tanks and containers at the Coastal Energy facility are provided with either sized secondary containment, an earthen berm secondary containment system (retention pond), double-walled tank systems, or general secondary containment. All bulk oil storage tanks are provided with sized secondary containment structures, including; concrete and/or earthen berm containment. The oil filled equipment, 55-gallon steel drums, 5-gallon buckets, and smaller oil containers are either stored in sized secondary containment or meet general secondary requirements. Information for each container, including the type of petroleum product stored, storage capacity, and type of secondary containment is summarized in **Table 2-1 (Appendix L)**.

All bulk oil storage tanks are provided with secondary containment structures consisting of concrete floors and walls or retention areas that meet requirements of 40 CFR 112.7(c) for general secondary containment and 40 CFR 112.8(c) for sized secondary containment. Petroleum storage drums are stored throughout the facility and potential spills are contained within general secondary containment. In addition, the facility has a mobile response trailer with appropriate spill response materials to aide in spill response procedures as outlined in the Facility's Response Plan. **Figures 1 and 2 (Appendix A)** illustrates the location of the Coastal Energy facility and the oil containers and spill absorbent material. For any oil spills, appropriate response actions are described in **Section 5.0**.

Recommended Practices

- Containers will be stored in a manner and area to minimize or prevent damage or rupture of containers.
- Portable containers (drums) will be closed while not in use.
- Care will be taken while removing contents for use.
- Outside of containers will be observed by personnel for signs of deterioration or leakage.
- Corrective measure will be made for all discrepancies observed.

3.2 Facility Layout Diagram (40 CFR 112.7 (a)(3))

Figures 1 and 2 in Appendix A illustrate the facility layout, which includes the locations of above ground oil storage containers, transfer stations, and connecting pipes. As required under 40 CFR 112.7(a)(3), the facility diagram indicates the location and content of ASTs, USTs, transfer stations, and connecting piping.

3.3 Spill Reporting (40 CFR 112.7 (a)(4))

The discharge notification form included in **Appendix I** will be completed upon immediate detection of a discharge and prior to reporting a spill to the proper notification contacts.

3.4 Potential Discharge Volumes and Direction of Flow (40 CFR 112.7 (b))

Table 2.1 located in **Appendix L** presents expected volume, discharge rate, general direction of flow in the event of equipment failure, and means of secondary containment for different parts of the facility where oil is stored, used, or handled.

3.5 Containment and Diversionary Structures (40 CFR 112.7 (c))

This section presents information required by 40 CFR 112.7(c), which lists the requirement that appropriate secondary containment structures or equipment be provided to prevent a discharge; by 40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)(iii), which requires a discussion of the secondary containment methods for oil storage and other procedures for control of discharges; and by 40 CFR 112.7(d), which requires an explanation where secondary containment is not practical for bulk storage containers.

The general requirements in 40 CFR 112.7(c) include providing appropriate containment, diversionary structures, or equipment to prevent an oil discharge. The following methods are listed as appropriate containment methods in 40 CFR 112.7(c).

- Dikes, berms, or retaining walls sufficiently impervious to contain oil;
- Curbing;
- Culverting, gutters, or other drainage systems;
- Weirs, booms, or other barriers;
- Spill diversion ponds;
- Retention ponds;
- Sorbent materials.

The containment system must be capable of containing an oil spill until cleanup occurs. If the installation of one of any of the above structures or pieces of equipment is not practicable, this SPCC Plan shall explain why the installation is not practicable, provide measures for periodic integrity testing of containers, periodic integrity and leak testing of valves and piping on bulk storage, includes an oil spill contingency plan, and includes a written commitment of manpower, equipment, and materials to quickly control and remove any harmful discharges as required by 40 CFR 112.7 (d).

Secondary containment is the main discharge prevention and control measure used at the Coastal Energy facility. Secondary containment is provided for all oil containers. In addition, there are spill kits located in the product offloading and loading areas at the Bulk Plant, in the Maintenance Shop area, and near the fueling tanks in the Maintenance Shop area; where spills are most likely to occur. Additionally, the facility has a spill response trailer that can be mobilized immediately anywhere within the facility. Information for each container, including the type of petroleum product stored, storage capacity, and type of secondary containment is summarized in **Table 2-1 (Appendix L)**.

3.6 Practicability of Secondary Containment (40 CFR 112.7 (d))

All of the aboveground storage Tanks (ASTs) at this facility are listed in **Table 2-1**. All ASTs are either provided with secondary containment or general secondary containment as indicated in **Table 2-1**. Coastal Energy has determined that secondary containment is practical at this facility.

3.7 Inspections, Tests, and Records (40 CFR 112.7 (e))

As required by the SPCC rule, the facility performs the inspections, tests, and evaluations listed in **Table 3-1**, the table summarizes the various types of inspections and tests performed at the facility.

Aboveground storage containers, associated piping, and secondary containment systems are to be inspected in accordance with the inspection procedures and forms provided in **Appendix C**. The Facility Manager is responsible for ensuring these inspections are performed as required and all items requiring corrective actions are addressed. Completed inspection forms are to be signed by the inspector and maintained with the official copy of this Plan for at least three years.

Table 3.1 Inspection and Testing Program

Facility Component	Action	Frequency/Circumstances
Aboveground container	Test container integrity. Combine visual inspection with another testing technique (non-destructive shell testing). Inspect outside of container for signs of deterioration and discharges	Following a regular schedule (monthly, annual, and during scheduled inspections) and whenever material repairs are made.
Container supports and foundation	Inspect container's supports and foundations	Following a regular schedule (monthly, annual, and during scheduled inspections) and whenever material repairs are made.
Liquid level sensing devices Sight Gauges (overfill)	Test for proper operation.	Monthly
All aboveground valves, piping, and appurtenances	Assess general condition of items, such as flange joints, expansion joints, valve glands and bodies, catch pans, pipeline supports, locking of valves, and metal surfaces.	Monthly

3.7.1 Daily Inspection

An employee shall perform a complete walk-through of the facility each day. This daily visual inspection involves: (1) looking for tank/piping damage or leakage, stained or discolored soils, or excessive accumulation of water in secondary containment areas; (2) observing the facilities stormwater effluent and (3) verifying that the facility's BMPs are functioning and in proper working order. The daily visual inspection does not have a requirement for record keeping or retention.

3.7.2 Monthly Inspection

The checklist provided in **Appendix C** is used for monthly inspections. The monthly inspections cover the following key elements:

- Observing the exterior of aboveground storage tanks, pipes, and other equipment for signs of deterioration, leaks, corrosion, and thinning.
- Observing the exterior of portable containers for signs of deterioration or leaks.
- Observing tank foundations and supports for signs of instability or excessive settlement.
- Observing the tank fill and discharge pipes for signs of poor connection that could cause a discharge, and tank vent for obstructions and proper operation.
- Verifying the proper functioning of overfill prevention systems.
- Checking the inventory of discharge response equipment and restocking as needed.
- Observing the effluent and measuring the quantity of accumulated oil within the oil/water separator.

Visible piping, valves, and pumps will be visually inspected monthly for signs of leakage. The outside of the piping, valves, pumps, seams, gaskets, rivets, and bolts will be visually inspected for evidence of deterioration or leaks that might cause a spill or accumulation of oil inside the containment. All above ground piping, valves, and pumps will be periodically inspected by facility personnel for the condition of such things as flange joints, expansion joints, valve glands and bodies, catch pans, pipe supports, valve locks, and metal surface conditions. Prompt corrections will be made to any item that is discharging oil and any accumulation of oil in diked areas will be promptly and properly removed as required in 40 CFR 112.8 (c) (10). Periodic integrity and leak testing of the valves and piping will be conducted. Inspection records will be kept on the inspections, tests, and repairs made. All problems regarding tanks, piping, containment, or response equipment must immediately be reported to the Facility Manager. Visible oil leaks from tank walls, piping, or other components must be repaired as soon as possible to prevent a larger spill or a discharge to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines. Pooled oil is removed immediately upon discovery.

As required in 40 CFR 112.8 (d), buried piping that was installed or replaced on or after August 16, 2002 must have a protective wrapping and coating. All underground piping must satisfy the corrosion protection standards for piping in part 40 CFR 280 and any state program under 40 CFR 281. Any corrosion damage visible from the surface must undergo corrective action based on the magnitude of the damage. When a pipe is not in service for an extended period of time, the terminal connection must be capped or blank-flanged at the transfer point and marked as to its origin. Pipe support design included an allowance for expansion and contraction to minimize abrasion and corrosion.

The only underground piping associated with the Coastal Energy facility is located between the ethanol rail unloading area and the ethanol bulk storage tanks. The piping transfers the ethanol product from rail cars into the bulk storage area a distance of approximately 45-feet. The pipe is buried approximately 5-feet underground. The piping consists of steel pipe and has a double walled protection system that overfills and alerts operators if the underground piping system has failed. The testing system consists of a ball valve regulator that is opened before and after each transfer to check for fugitive product. If fugitive product is not visible, the transfer from the rail car to the bulk storage tanks is initiated.

Although this section of pipe does not have cathodic protection it does meet the regulatory requirements of 40 CFR 280.40(a)(1) and (2). The system provides a method of release detection that can detect a release from any portion of the underground piping that routinely contains product. 40 CFR 280.44(c) indicates that any of the methods in 40 CFR 280.43 (e) through (f) may be used if they are designed to detect a release from any portion of the underground piping that routinely contains regulated substances. In accordance with 40 CFR 280.43(g), the system utilizes interstitial monitoring which is designed, constructed and installed to detect a leak from any portion of the [piping] that routinely contains product. Additionally, the double walled monitoring system used for this portion of underground piping, in accordance with 40 CFR 280.43(g)(1), is a double-walled [piping] system whereas the test method outlined can detect a release from the inner wall in a portion of the [piping] that routinely contains product.

Written monthly inspection records shall be signed by the Facility Manager and maintained with this SPCC Plan for a period of three years.

The condition of secondary containment structures will be inspected at the same time that the containers and piping are inspected. Records will be kept on the inspections, combined with other

records, and kept with the SPCC Plan. Inspection Checklist forms are included in **Appendix C** and can be used to record these activities.

The condition and quantity of spill control equipment will also be inspected at the same time that the containers and piping are inspected. Records will be kept of the inspections and kept with the SPCC Plan. Inspection Checklist forms included in **Appendix C** can be used to record these activities.

3.7.3 Annual Inspection

Facility personnel shall perform a more thorough inspection of facility equipment on an annual basis. This annual inspection complements the monthly inspection described above and is performed each year using the checklist provided in **Appendix C** of this Plan.

The annual inspection is preferably performed after a large storm event in order to verify the imperviousness and/or proper functioning of drainage control systems such as; secondary containment structures, dikes, rollover berms, control valves and oil/water separators.

Written annual inspection records are signed by the Facility Manager and maintained with this SPCC Plan for a period of three years.

3.7.4 Periodic Integrity Testing

In addition to the above monthly and annual inspections by facility personnel, the ASTs are to be subjected to periodic integrity testing using techniques such as hydrostatic testing, visual inspection or non-destructive shell thickness tests. Corrective measures shall be made for all discrepancies observed. Specific AST inspection forms are stored in **Appendix G**.

Tanks shall be periodically evaluated by an outside certified tank inspector following the American Petroleum Institute (API) 653 or the Steel Tank Institute (STI) *Standard for the Inspection of Aboveground Storage Tanks, SP-001*, as described in **Section 4.2.6** of this Plan.

3.8 Personnel, Training, and Discharge Prevention Procedures (40 CFR 112.7(f))

For this facility, the SPCC Coordinator is responsible for providing the proper spill prevention instruction to all personnel involved in fuel/oil handling and/or equipment maintenance.

Training for personnel is to be conducted at least annually to assure adequate understanding of this facility plan. This training is to highlight all applicable pollution control laws, rules and regulations, discharge clean-up procedures, and Best Management Practices (BMPs) to prevent discharges of oil. The training is to also include descriptions of any known discharge events or failures, malfunctioning components, and recently developed precautionary measures. The Personnel Training form included in **Appendix E** should be completed to document personnel training and practice drills. Completed documentation should be kept with this plan for three years.

3.9 Security (40 CFR 112.7 (g))

The SPCC Plan regulations requires that a facility describe in your plan how you secure and control access to the oil handling, processing, and storage areas; secure master flow and drain valves; prevent unauthorized access to starter controls on oil pumps; secure out-of-service and loading/unloading connection of oil pipelines; and address the appropriateness of security lighting to both prevent acts of vandalism and assist in the discovery of oil discharges.

The northern portion of the Coastal Energy facility is protected by a gated fence with while other access points to the facility are controlled by identification card access and security. Buildings and the general exterior of the facility at the Coastal Energy facility are well lit to help deter acts of vandalism and aid personnel in detecting spills.

The Coastal Energy facility is equipped with the following safety measures and deterrents that can prevent a spill:

- A partial fence along Eleven Point River, from front gate to the highway
- 24 hour lighting
- 24 hour video surveillance
- 24 hour alarm on main buildings

When in non-operating or non-standby service, valves that permit direct outward flow from an oil storage container to the surface are to be kept securely locked in a closed position. This can be accomplished by incorporating any of the following methods:

Additional safety practices should include:

- Adding locks directly to padlock wings of the valve,
- Adding locks to hasps, chains, or comparable hardware to the valve operating stem (or operating handle),
- Closing adjacent valves and adding chains and locks to the operating wheels of these valves in such a manner that attempting to open either valve will cause the adjacent valve to rotate in the "close" direction. This technique will prevent the valve from being opened until the lock is removed.
- Locking a sleeve or cover placed over the valve operates so the valve can't be opened or closed until the sleeve or cover is removed.
- Starter controls on all pumps are to be locked in the "off" position when they are in non-operating status. Only authorized personnel are to be allowed access to these controls.
- Loading/unloading connections of oil pipelines and facility piping are to be kept securely capped or blank-flanged when not in service or in standby service for an extended period of time. This may be accomplished by installing a valve at the end of a piping connection and enclosing the valve in a lockable box. Said box shall be so designed that the valve cannot be operated until the box is unlocked and opened.

By Rule, this facility is to be protected by deterrents, such as security fencing, that will discourage acts of vandalism. Fencing has been placed partially around the Facility. Additionally, the loading and unloading rack is placed undercover within a lockable garaged structure.

The facility has a security plan, written in accordance with 49 CFR 172. The U.S. Department of Transportation regulations for handlers or transporters of hazardous materials pertain to the facility's security requirements.

3.10 Tank Truck Loading/Unloading Rack Requirements (40 CFR 112.7 (h))

Tank truck unloading procedures shall conform to all requirements established by the Department of Transportation.

3.10.1 Secondary Containment (40 CFR 112.7 (h)(1))

The operations at the facility do meet the EPA definition of a loading/unloading rack and therefore the truck unloading area is provided with secondary containment. The containment area has a capacity of 3.5 million gallons, which is adequate to contain the largest anticipated release from a bulk transfer vehicle loading at the facility. The location of the secondary containment area is shown in **Figure 2 (Appendix A)** and the dimensions of the secondary containment area are included in Table 2-1.

3.10.2 Loading/Unloading Procedures (40 CFR 120.7 (h)(2) and (3))

All bulk petroleum suppliers must meet the minimum requirements and regulations for tank vehicle loading/unloading established by the U.S. Department of Transportation. The SPCC Plan Coordinator will ensure that bulk petroleum suppliers understand the site layout, know the protocol for unloading the product, and have the necessary equipment to respond to a discharge from the delivery vehicle.

The facility has implemented internal offloading procedures that personnel and delivery drivers must adhere to while transferring bulk oil deliveries to the facility. Tank truck unloading procedures shall conform to all requirements established by the Department of Transportation.

Tank truck loading/unloading activities are conducted within a loading earthen berm containment system. The approximate containment volume of this area is approximately 3.5 million gallons.

An interlocked warning light, physical barrier system, wheel chocks, or warning signs, or vehicle break interlock system is to be provided and at least one of these devices are to be used in loading/unloading areas to prevent vehicular departure before a complete disconnect of the flexible or fixed transfer lines has been made.

Prior to filling and departure of any tank truck, the lower-most drain and all outlets of such vehicles shall be closely examined for leakage and if necessary, tightened, adjusted, or replaced to prevent liquid leakage while in transit.

When tank trucks are not in use, they are emptied of their fuel and parked at the facility. No fuel is to be left in the tank truck when it is not in use during non-working hours. A notice to Tank Vehicle drivers is included in **Appendix M**.

3.11 Brittle Fracture Evaluation (40 CFR 112.7 (i))

Field constructed aboveground containers are to be evaluated for brittle fracture whenever they undergo a repair, alteration, reconstruction, or change in service that may affect the risk of a discharge or failure due to brittle fracture or other catastrophe. Field-constructed ASTs are utilized at this facility.

If a field-constructed container undergoes a repair, alteration, reconstruction, or a change in service that might affect the risk of a discharge or failure due to brittle fracture failure or other catastrophe, evaluate the container for risk of discharge or failure due to brittle fracture or other catastrophes, and as necessary, take appropriate action.

3.12 Conformance with State and Local Applicable Requirements (40 CFR 112.7 (j))

Conformance and non-conformance with the applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 112 is addressed in each section throughout this Plan. The facility shall remain in compliance with all applicable local, state and federal guidance, rules, laws, and regulations.

3.13 Qualified Oil-filled Operational Equipment (40 CFR 112.7 (k))

The facility has oil-filled operational equipment, electrical transformers, which would meet the definition of “qualified” because they have not experienced a spill of more than 1,000 gallons at one time or two spills of more than 42 gallons in a year. However, the facility has provided general secondary containment so the alternative requirements for general secondary containment in 40 CFR 112.7(k)(2) will not be adopted. General secondary containment for electrical transformers includes active sorbent materials for the typical failure mode and most likely quantity of oil that would be discharged.

4.0 Discharge Prevention; Provisions for Onshore Facilities (Excluding Production Facilities)

4.1 Facility Drainage (40 CFR 112.8(b))

The exterior tanks at the Coastal Energy facility are either located within a concrete secondary containment structure or within the earthen berm retention pond containment area. Rainwater that collects in the secondary containment shall be inspected by facility personnel prior to draining to ensure that only oil-free water is discharged. Only the SPCC Plan Coordinator has authority to authorize a discharge of rainwater. If rainwater is released from the containment structure, the procedures in **Section 4.2.3** shall be followed.

4.2 Bulk Storage Containers (40 CFR 112.8(c))

All containers, including bulk containers, are summarized in **Table 2.1** in **Appendix L**.

4.2.1 Construction (40 CFR 112.8 (c)(1))

All of the storage tanks and drums used for oil storage are constructed of either polyethylene, plastic, or steel, all of which are compatible with the petroleum products stored in the tank and containers. All oil storage tanks and drums operate at normal atmospheric conditions and none are pressurized.

4.2.2 Secondary Containment (40 CFR 112.8(c)(2))

All bulk oil storage tanks have secondary containment structures that are sized to contain the entire capacity of each tank, or the largest tank, plus sufficient freeboard to contain precipitation if located outside.

The materials of construction and storage volume for secondary containment structure at the Coastal Energy facility are listed on **Table 2-1 (Appendix L)**. The secondary containment structures are inspected on a routine basis.

It is recommended that management have the electrical installations inside the containment inspected by a licensed electrician at its earliest opportunity. Pumping motors and related electrical conduits are mounted inside the containment in a position where they may become submerged in petroleum products should a tank rupture occur. Electrical equipment should be inspected to verify it is intrinsically safe, i.e. explosion proof.

It is recommended that management periodically test the integrity of the containment systems by flooding them with water. If the containment will not hold water, management shall repair any leaks.

4.2.3 Drainage of Containment Structures (40 CFR 112.8(c)(3))

The containment structures that do not have a drain to discharge rainwater may utilize a pump system to discharge rainwater. If the water has no petroleum sheen, it may be released to the surface. If the water has petroleum sheen, the petroleum sheen shall be removed and disposed of in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulatory guidance. After the petroleum sheen has been removed the water contained in the tank may be released to the environment. The SPCC Plan Coordinator shall be the only personnel to possess the authority to authorize the collected rainwater to be pumped and discharged from the secondary containment area. These events shall be recorded on the "Rain Water Discharge from Containment" form that is included in **Appendix D**. As required by 40

approximately 45-feet underground. The piping consists of steel pipe and has a double walled protection system that overfills and alerts operators if the underground piping system has failed. The testing system consists of a ball valve regulator that is opened before and after each transfer to check for fugitive product. If fugitive product is not visible, the transfer from the rail car to the bulk storage tanks is initiated.

Although this section of pipe does not have cathodic protection it does meet the regulatory requirements of 40 CFR 280.40(a)(1) and (2). The system provides a method of release detection that can detect a release from any portion of the underground piping that routinely contains product. 40 CFR 280.44(c) indicates that any of the methods in 40 CFR 280.43 (e) through (f) may be used if they are designed to detect a release from any portion of the underground piping that routinely contains regulated substances. In accordance with 40 CFR 280.43(g), the system utilizes interstitial monitoring which is designed, constructed and installed to detect a leak from any portion of the [piping] that routinely contains product. Additionally, the double walled monitoring system used for this portion of underground piping, in accordance with 40 CFR 280.43(g)(1), is a double-walled [piping] system whereas the test method outlined can detect a release from the inner wall in a portion of the [piping] that routinely contains product.

4.2.5 Partially Buried and Bunkered Storage Tanks (40 CFR 112.8(c)(5))

This section is not applicable since there are no partially buried or bunkered storage tanks at this facility.

4.2.6 Inspections and Tests (40 CFR 112.8(c)(6))

Inspections and testing of the oil storage tanks and portable containers will be performed according to following procedures. Records of inspections and tests will be signed by the SPCC Plan Coordinator, or designee, and are required to be kept at the facility for at least three years. The facility must test or inspect their tanks for integrity on a regular schedule and whenever there are material repairs. The facility must determine, in accordance with industry standards, the appropriate qualifications for personnel performing tests and inspections, the frequency and type of testing and inspections, which take into account container size, configuration, and design. Examples of integrity tests include visual inspections, hydrostatic testing, radiographic testing, ultrasonic testing, acoustic emissions testing, or other systems of non-destructive testing.

For shop fabricated tank integrity tests, the facility will follow the latest edition of STI SP001 – Standard for the Inspection of Aboveground Storage Tanks (AST), currently the 5th Edition, 2011. Qualifications for inspectors are listed in **SP001, Section 4.0**. The Owners Inspector “shall be knowledgeable of storage facility operations, the type of AST and its associated components, and characteristics of the liquid stored.” The inspection schedules are listed in **Section 5.0 of SP001** and are based upon the AST’s type, size, and type of installation. All tanks at the facility would be considered Category 1 AST’s because they have both spill control (dikes or berms) and Continuous Release Detection Methods (CRDM) because they are elevated tanks with release prevention barriers (RPB) so that any releases can be visually detected. **Table 5.5** in SP001 lists the type and frequency of inspections for Category 1 shop-fabricated tanks.

Shop fabricated tanks at the facility will be inspected according to the following types and frequencies:

Tanks at the facility with a capacity less than 5,000 gallons are designated as “P” (periodic AST inspections). Periodic AST inspections are defined as AST inspections conducted by the owner’s inspector, meeting the required qualifications and include a monthly inspection checklist and an annual checklist.

Tanks at the facility larger than 5,000-gallons that were shop fabricated will be inspected according to the latest edition Steel Tank Institute (STI) STI SP001 – Standard for the Inspection of Aboveground Storage Tanks. This standard allows visual inspections to replace integrity testing by one of EPA’s listed methods. The tanks are categorized as SP001 Category 1 tanks because they rest on a concrete slabs so that any leakage can be detected visibly and because they have a concrete containment structure. The type and frequency of inspections for these tanks are listed on Table 5.5 in SP001 for tanks between 5,000 gallons and less than 30,000 gallons. The requirements include completion of monthly and annual inspections by plant personnel and a Formal Exterior Inspection (FEI) performed by an API certified inspector every 20 years. The plant personnel performing monthly and annual inspections must meet the API qualifications for “owner’s inspectors,” which are they “shall be knowledgeable of storage facility operations, the type of AST and its associated components, and characteristics of the liquid stored.”

Portable containers (drums) are to be inspected monthly if they have been on site for more than 91 days using the drum inspection checklist.

Integrity testing that is consistent with industry standards will occur immediately after material repairs are made to containers regardless of previous visual inspections as required by 40 CFR 112.8(c)(6).

Forms to document monthly and annual inspections, repairs, and tests performed on tank at the facility, are included in **Appendix C**, and can be used to record these activities.

Field-fabricated tanks are located at the facility and therefore, those tanks are subject to testing requirements as described in the American Petroleum Institute (API) document entitled “API Standard 653 – Tank Inspection, Repair, Alteration, and Reconstruction.” All field fabricated tanks at the facility fall under the API 653 standard.

The API 653 standard covers carbon and low alloy steel tanks built to API standard 650 and its predecessor API12C. This standard provides minimum requirements for maintaining the integrity of welded or riveted, non-refrigerated, atmospheric pressure, aboveground storage tanks after they have been placed in service. It covers the maintenance, inspection, repair, alteration, relocation, and reconstruction of such tanks. The scope of the standard is limited to the tank foundation, bottom, shell, structure, roof, attached appurtenances, and nozzles to the face of the first flange, first threaded joint, or first welding-end construction.

The interval between inspections of a tank (both internal and external) should be determined by its service history unless special reasons indicate that an earlier inspection must be made. A history of the service of a given tank or a tank in similar service should be available so that complete inspections can be scheduled with a frequency commensurate with the corrosion rate of the tank. On-stream, nondestructive methods of inspection shall be considered when establishing inspection frequencies.

Jurisdictional regulations, in some cases, control the frequency and interval of the inspections. These regulations may include vapor loss requirements, seal condition, leakage, proper diking, and repair procedures. Knowledge of such regulations is necessary to ensure compliance with scheduling and inspection requirements. The facility shall maintain a complete record file consisting of three types of records, namely; construction records, inspection history, and repair/alteration history.

4.2.7 Heating Coils (40 CFR 112.8(c)(7))

Because the asphalt oils can attain temperatures of 350° Fahrenheit, the facility utilizes heating coils to regulate the internal temperature of the tanks containing asphalt oil. Coastal Energy shall control leakage through defective internal heating coils by monitoring the steam return and exhaust lines for contamination from internal heating coils that discharge into an open watercourse, or pass the steam return or exhaust lines through a settling tank, skimmer, or other separation or retention system

4.2.8 Overfill Prevention Systems (40 CFR 112.8(c)(8))

The petroleum tanks at the Coastal Energy facility are filled either by bulk tanker trucks, offloaded from rail cars, or the 55-gallon drums and 350-gallon totes are removed and replaced. The SPCC Plan Coordinator knows the level of petroleum in the tanks from use monitoring, visual inspection through the top of the tank and product level indicator methods. An oil delivery is requested when the tanks reach a certain level of product and tank deliveries shall be coordinated so that a full vehicle load delivery will not overfill the tanks. The SPCC Plan Coordinator or designee stays with the bulk delivery vehicle during product deliveries in accordance with the facilities work instruction. An inventory of all bulk ethanol and asphalt oil products is conducted daily and entered into a monitoring system by Coastal Energy employees.

Petroleum transfer operations from the bulk delivery trucks and rail cars to the petroleum tanks are permitted only after delivery piping is inspected for damage and proper connection, and valve paths have been inspected for proper valve positioning. Bulk petroleum vehicles shall be inspected by Coastal Energy facility personnel for leakage and proper valve positioning upon arrival at the site.

All loading and unloading procedures meet the minimum criteria specified in 49 CFR Part 177 Subpart B (Loading and unloading). Transfers start slowly to minimize potential for static discharge and to allow for initial checks for leakage. Transfer is monitored continuously by the bulk delivery vehicle drivers and Coastal Energy facility personnel. After the transfer is finished, drivers will wait at least one minute to allow any static discharge to dissipate. All remaining loading valves still in the open position are then closed and loading hoses or pipes disconnected. Where automatic drain-back or close-coupling is not provided, care is taken to prevent spillage from hoses or pipes upon disconnection.

4.2.9 Effluent Treatment Facilities (40 CFR 112.8(c)(9))

There is no effluent treatment facilities associated with this location.

4.2.10 Visible Discharges (40 CFR 112.8(c)(10))

Visible discharges from any container or appurtenance – including seams, gaskets, piping, pumps, valves, rivets, and bolts shall be quickly corrected upon discovery.

Oil is promptly removed from the secondary containment areas and disposed of according to the waste disposal method described in Part 5 of this Plan.

4.2.11 Mobile and Portable Containers (40 CFR 112.8(c)(11))

The facility has multiple 55-gallon drums and 350-gallon totes which are considered portable containers. Information for each container, including the type of petroleum product stored, storage capacity, and type of secondary containment is summarized in Table 2-1 (Appendix L).

4.3 Transfer Operations, Pumping, and In-Plant Processes (40 CFR 112.8(d))

Transfer operations at the Coastal Energy facility include the transfer of oil from contract vendor's bulk delivery trucks and rail cars into the bulk oil storage tanks and the transfer of ethanol and asphalt oil stored in tanks to contractors.

Transfer operations begin only after delivery piping is inspected for damage and proper connection, and valve paths have been inspected for proper valve positioning. Bulk oil trucks are inspected by operational site personnel for leakage and proper valve positioning upon arrival at the site. Bulk oil trucks are required to have equipment that will allow the immediate shutdown of transfer operations if necessary to prevent or mitigate spills. Corrective measures, if necessary, are made prior to commencing transfer operations. All loading and unloading procedures meet the minimum criteria specified in 49 CFR Part 177 Subpart B (Loading and unloading).

Transfers start slowly to minimize potential for static discharge and to allow for initial checks for leakage. Transfer is monitored continuously by the vehicle driver and Coastal Energy facility personnel. After transfer, drivers will wait at least one minute to allow any static discharge to dissipate. All remaining loading valves still in the open position are then closed and loading hoses or pipes disconnected. Where automatic drain-back or close-coupling is not provided, care is taken to prevent spillage from hoses or pipes upon disconnection.

Spill response equipment and materials are located in the emergency response trailer which is housed on-site, south of the training facility. Spill kits are stored throughout the facility and will be maintained in open view for ready access. The SPCC Plan Coordinator will mobilize equipment upon determination of need. The SPCC Plan Coordinator maintains the necessary spill recovery equipment and materials. An inventory of the spill recovery equipment will be taken monthly and after any spill event.

Through signage, the facility warns all vehicles entering the facility to be sure that no vehicle will endanger aboveground piping or other oil transfer operations. There is no need for cathodic protection since the only buried piping at the Coastal Energy facility is in compliance with 40 CFR 280, as described in Section 3.7.3. If underground piping is employed with the Coastal Energy facility that does not meet the requirements set forth in 40 CFR 112 and 40 CFR 280, it must be cathodically protected against corrosion.

All pipe supports are designed to minimize abrasion and corruptions and to allow for expansion and contraction. Pipe supports are visually inspected during the monthly inspection of the facility.

Oil and petroleum products shall be delivered to the Coastal Energy facility by a transport vehicle during hours when personnel are onsite. The transport vehicle tank and compartments are subject to inspection requirements of Department of Transportation 49 CFR, Part 180, §180.407, *Requirements for*

Test and Inspection of Specification Cargo Tanks, (c) Periodic Test and Inspection. This inspection consists of the following:

- External visual inspection - All other cargo tanks, annually.
- Internal visual inspection - All other cargo tanks with manholes, every 5 years.
- Leak test - All other cargo tanks, annually.
- Pressure test - All other cargo tanks, every 5-years.

Due to the inspection requirements, the potential for a discharge to originate from the tank of a transport vehicle is low. Therefore, the most likely spill to occur is transferring the product versus storing the product. If product delivery personnel are allowed to unload oil without the direct supervision of facility personnel, they will be provided a copy of **Figure 2 - Site Layout** and will be expected to review it noting the location of oil storage containers, equipment, above ground piping and other oil transfer features as required by 40 CFR 112.8 (d) (5). All valves and hoses will be inspected by the transport vehicle personnel. After initiating transfer operations, transport vehicle personnel will re-inspect hose connections and fittings for any evidence of leakage. If a leak is visible, transport vehicle personnel will shut down the transfer system immediately, determine the cause of the leak, and repair the cause of the leak before resuming transfer operations. In the event of a discharge during loading operations, delivery personnel will immediately notify the SPCC Plan Coordinator or designee. **Appendix M** contains the Notice to Petroleum Delivery Personnel that includes preventative measures to ensure that tank delivery vehicles do not depart before completely disconnecting from an oil transfer line and that transport vehicle personnel fully inspect petroleum vehicles for discharges from lowermost drains and outlets to ensure that discharges do not occur while in transit.

Regulatory Requirements

- Transport vehicle loading and unloading procedures should meet the minimum requirements and regulations established by the Department of Transportation.
- A warning light, physical barrier system, or warning signs will be provided and used in loading/unloading areas to prevent vehicular departure before complete disconnect of flexible or fixed transfer lines. [40 CFR 112.7(h)(2)]
- Prior to filling and departure of any tank vehicle, the lower most drain and all outlets of such vehicles will be closely examined for leakage and if necessary, tightened, adjusted, or replaced to prevent liquid leakage while in transit. [40 CFR 112.7 (h) (3)]

Recommended Practices

- The SPCC Plan Coordinator, or designed personnel, will use pump meter readings and ullage records to accurately determine the liquid level in the tanks prior to loading to prevent an overfill.
- Schedule deliveries to the Coastal Energy facility only during hours when personnel are onsite.
- Store loading hoses within containment areas or inside the hose storage pipe when not in use.

5.0 Discharge Response

This section describes the response and cleanup procedures in the event of an oil discharge. An important facet of an effective response procedure during an oil discharge incident is to keep the material separated from water to minimize migration and the resulting potential increase in human and environmental exposure. Every effort shall be made to prevent a discharge and emphasize containment at the source rather than resort to separation of the material from expanded portions of the environment or downstream waters.

A commitment of manpower, equipment, and materials for discharge response is demonstrated by signing the Certification Information page at the beginning of the SPCC Plan by Coastal Energy facility management and taking an inventory of the containment and cleanup supplies. An agreement with a spill response contractor has not been implemented but a contractor may be used when responding to an oil discharge at this facility.

The Coastal Energy facility personnel shall provide appropriate clean-up and remediation on minor spills/releases. Supplies are maintained on-site in spill kits to stop and remediate a release of up to 50 gallons. If there were an incident that Coastal Energy facility personnel are not capable of handling, an outside contractor may be utilized. For spills that cannot be contained utilizing available materials, the Facility Emergency Response Plan shall be activated. As a client of Environmental Works, Inc. (EWI), Coastal Energy has access to EWI's 24-hour emergency response hotline and may utilize that service at any time.

A list of Emergency Contacts is provided in **Appendix H**. A list of discharge response material kept at the facility is included in **Appendix J**.

Upon observing a release, personnel on the scene shall take immediate steps to contain the spill and prevent product from reaching any body of water, including the Unnamed Tributary of the Eleven Point River and the Eleven Point River. If an unsafe condition has been created by a spill, or there is an immediate danger to human health, call 911. If the spill does not reach a waterway, you are not required to call MDNR per the Departments Notification Procedures.

When responding to a spill or a release, the main priorities are safety, minimization, containment, clean-up, and disposal. Proper safety equipment, which may include gloves, boots, protective suits, or respiratory protection, should be worn. The following health and safety practices and recovery techniques should be followed for maximum personnel safety and minimum equipment damage:

- Familiarize personnel with the MSDS of different materials used in their work area;
- In case of fire, the SPCC Plan Coordinator shall notify the Fire Marshal and ensure that evacuation of facility personnel is complete and adequate;
- All cleanup crew members shall be properly protected to prevent exposure to hazardous substances;
- Avoid use of cell phones unless they are certified as explosion proof;
- Do not divert the spill to storm or sanitary sewer lines;
- Do not trap volatile chemicals such as gasoline in underground structures such as storm and sanitary sewers;
- Do not linger around spill areas with chemical materials;

- Wash down spills only for safety purposes; and
- Use only explosion-proof pumps during cleanup operations.

5.1 Response to Minor Discharge

A "minor" discharge is defined as one that poses no significant harm (or threat) to human health and safety or to the environment. Minor discharges are generally those where:

- The quantity of product discharged is small (e.g., may involve less than 10 gallons of oil);
- Discharged material is easily stopped and controlled at the time of the discharge;
- Discharge is localized near the source;
- Discharged material is not likely to reach water;
- There is little risk to human health or safety; and
- There is little risk of fire or explosion.

Minor discharges can usually be cleaned up by facility personnel. The following guidelines apply:

- Immediately notify the Facility Manager.
- Under the direction of the Facility Manager, contain the discharge with discharge response materials and equipment. Place discharge debris in properly labeled waste containers.
- The Facility Manager will complete the discharge notification form (**Appendix I**) and attach a copy to this SPCC Plan.
- If the discharge involves more than 10 gallons of oil, the Facility Manager will call the Missouri Department of Natural Resources.

5.2 Response to Major Discharge

A "major" discharge is defined as one that cannot be safely controlled or cleaned up by facility personnel, such as when:

- The discharge is large enough to spread beyond the immediate discharge area;
- The discharged material enters water;
- The discharge requires special equipment or training to clean up;
- The discharged material poses a hazard to human health or safety; or
- There is a danger of fire or explosion.

In the event of a major discharge, the following guidelines apply:

- All workers must immediately evacuate the discharge site via the designated exit routes and move to the designated staging areas at a safe distance from the discharge. Exit routes are included on the facility diagram and posted in the maintenance building, in the office building, and on the outside wall of the outside shed that contains the spill response equipment.

If the SPCC Coordinator is not present at the facility, the senior on-site person notifies the Facility Manager of the discharge and has authority to initiate notification and response. Certain notifications are dependent on the circumstances and type of discharge. For example, if oil reaches a sanitary sewer, the publicly owned treatment works (POTW) should be notified immediately. A discharge that threatens waterways may require immediate notification to downstream users. The SPCC Coordinator (or senior on-site person) must call for medical assistance if workers are injured.

- The SPCC Coordinator (or senior on-site person) must notify the Fire Department or Police Department.

- The SPCC Coordinator (or senior on-site person) must call the spill response and cleanup contractors listed in the Emergency Contacts list in **Appendix H**.
- The SPCC Coordinator (or senior on-site person) must immediately contact the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) and the National Response Center (888-424-8802).
- The SPCC Coordinator (or senior on-site person) must record the call on the Discharge Notification form in **Appendix I** and attach a copy to this SPCC Plan.
- The SPCC Coordinator (or senior on-site person) coordinates cleanup and obtains assistance from a cleanup contractor or other response organization as necessary.

If the SPCC Coordinator is not available at the time of the discharge, then the next highest person in seniority assumes responsibility for coordinating response activities.

5.3 Waste Disposal

Recovered oil, oil-impacted materials, and any oil contaminated debris will be disposed according to all applicable local, state, and federal regulations, laws, and guidance.

5.4 Discharge Notification

Any employee who observes a release should immediately report it to the designated personnel at the facility. The designated personnel must then immediately notify the spill/release information to the MDNR Emergency Response Unit. The reporting phone numbers can be found on the emergency contact list located in **Appendix H**.

A summary sheet is included in **Appendix I** to facilitate reporting. The person reporting the discharge must provide the following information:

- Name, location, organization, and telephone number
- Name and address of the party responsible for the incident
- Date and time of the incident
- Location of the incident
- Source and cause of the release or discharge
- Types of material(s) released or discharged
- Quantity of materials released or discharged
- Danger or threat posed by the release or discharge
- Number and types of injuries (if any)
- Media affected or threatened by the discharge (i.e., water, land, air)
- Weather conditions at the incident location
- Any other information that may help emergency personnel respond to the incident

In addition to the above reporting, 40 CFR 112.4 requires that information be submitted to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Regional Administrator and the appropriate state agency in charge of oil pollution control activities (see contact information in **Appendix H**) whenever the facility discharges (as defined in 40 CFR 112.1(b)) more than 1,000 gallons of oil in a single event, or discharges (as defined in 40 CFR 112.1(b)) more than 42 gallons of oil in each of two discharge incidents within a 12-month period. The following information must be submitted to the EPA Regional Administrator and to MADEP within 60 days:

- Name of the facility;

- Name of the owner/operator;
- Location of the facility;
- Maximum storage or handling capacity and normal daily throughput;
- Corrective action and countermeasures taken, including a description of equipment repairs and replacements;
- Description of facility, including maps, flow diagrams, and topographical maps;
- Cause of the discharge(s) to navigable waters and adjoining shorelines, including a failure analysis of the system and subsystem in which the failure occurred;
- Additional preventive measures taken or contemplated to minimize possibility of recurrence; and
- Other pertinent information requested by the Regional Administrator.

The report must be submitted to the following address:

Regional Administrator, Region VII
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
11201 Renner Blvd.
Lenexa, KS 66219

A standard report for submitting the information to the EPA Regional Administrator and to MDNR is included in **Appendix K** of this Plan. The Revised Statutes of Missouri (RSMo) provides the following concerning a release:

- A "hazardous substance emergency" is defined in RSMo Chapter 260, Environmental Control, **Section 260.500**, Definitions (6) "Hazardous Substance Emergency" (b) as "Any **release** (bold italics added for emphasis) of petroleumin excess of fifty gallons for liquids or three hundred cubic feet for gases."
- A "release" is defined in **Section 260.500**, Definitions (9) "Release" is any threatened or real emission, discharge, spillage, leakage, pumping, pouring, emptying or dumping of a substance into or onto the land, air or waters of the state unless done in compliance with the conditions of a federal or state permit, unless the substance is confined and is expected to stay confined to property owned, leased or otherwise controlled by the person having control over the substance, or unless, in the case of pesticides, if application is done in accordance with the product label."

Any spills or release of a petroleum product will be cleaned up, placed in a container and disposed of properly in accordance with the spill response procedures outlined in the SPCC Plan. Personnel will immediately contact the owner or his designee if the spill or release of any petroleum product leaves the property or enters water of the state.

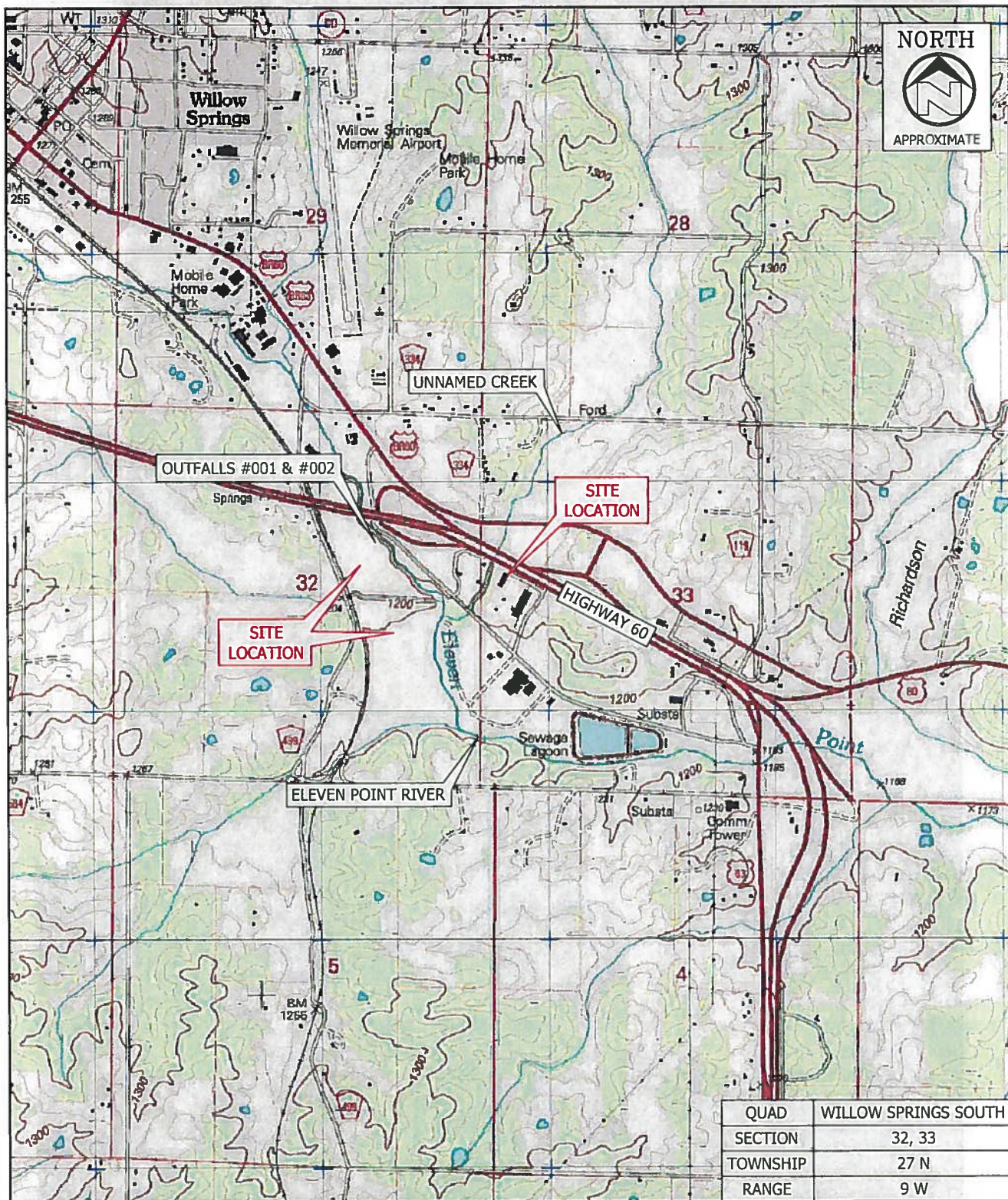
5.5 Cleanup Contractors and Equipment Suppliers

The SPCC Plan Coordinator may utilize loaders, dozers, dump vehicles, aggregate stockpiles, and other equipment and materials available for containment or cleanup of oil spills or may use outside cleanup contractors and equipment suppliers for specialized spill response. Contact information for specialized spill response and cleanup contractors are provided in **Appendix H**. These contractors have the necessary equipment to respond to a discharge of oil that affects the facility.

APPENDIX A

APPENDIX A

**Site Map
&
Facility Diagram**



SOURCE: www.mapcard.com (2004)

CHECKED BY:
E. AUSTIN

EWI# 140201
DRAWN BY: MEK
Jul. 11, 2014

SCALE (FEET)

0 1000 2000
APPROXIMATE

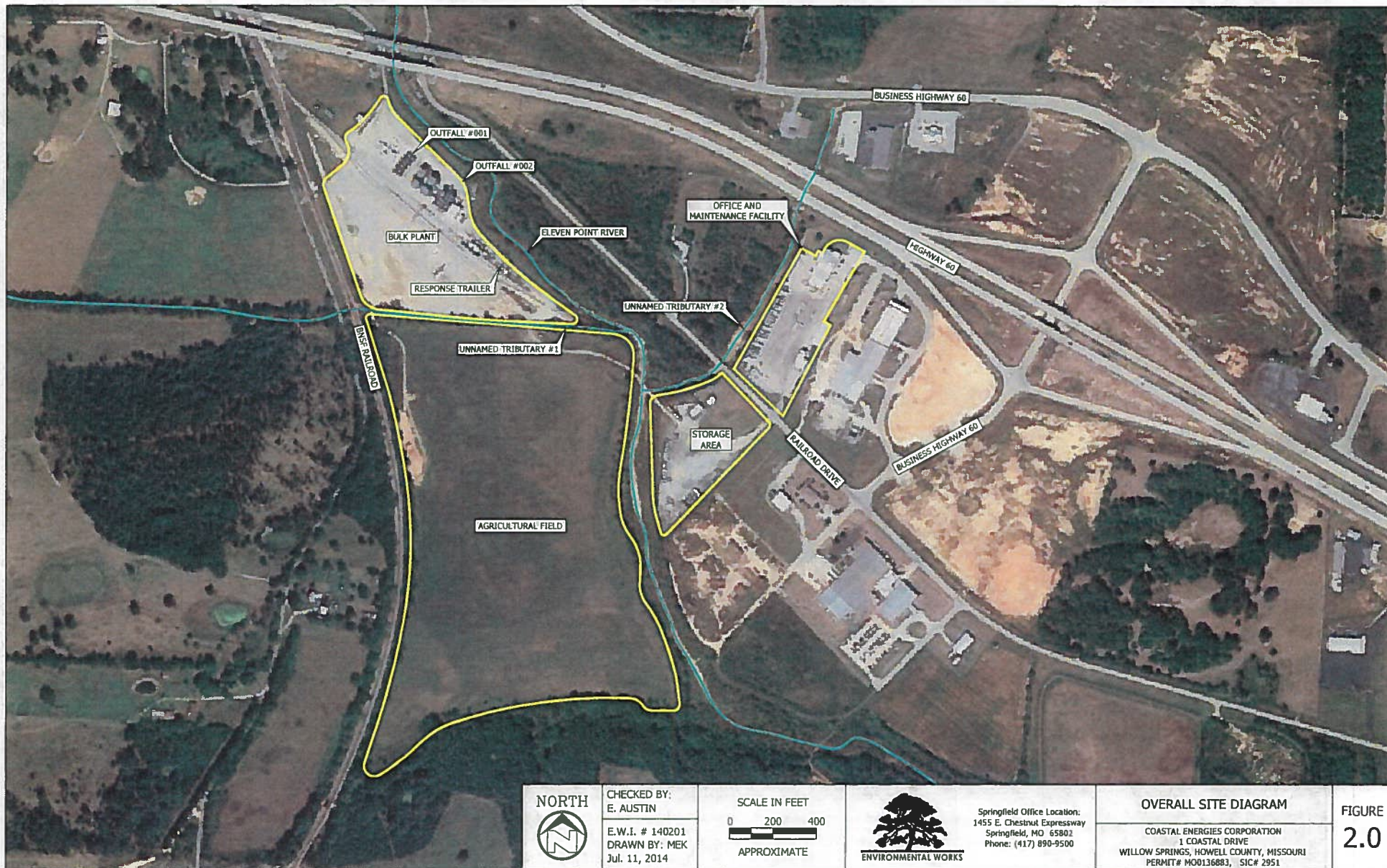


ENVIRONMENTAL WORKS
1455 E. Chestnut Expressway, Springfield, MO 65802

SITE LOCATION-TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

COASTAL ENERGIES CORPORATION
1 COASTAL DRIVE
WILLOW SPRINGS, HOWELL COUNTY, MISSOURI
PERMIT# MO0136883, SIC# 2951

FIGURE
1.0





NORTH



CHECKED BY:
T. BIEKER

E.W.I. # 140201
DRAWN BY: MEK
Jul. 11, 2014

SCALE IN FEET

0 60 120

APPROXIMATE



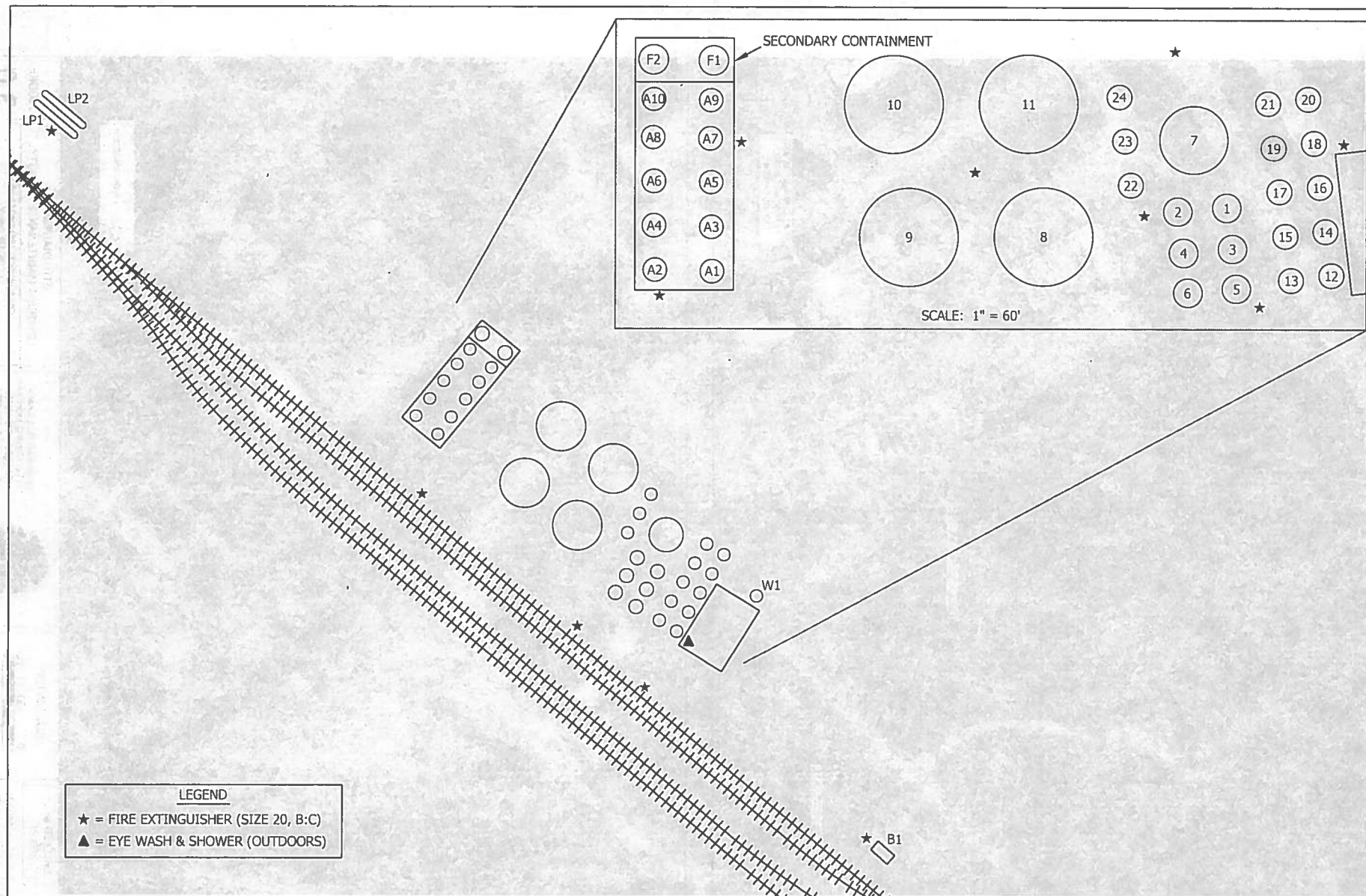
Springfield Office Location:
1455 E. Chestnut Expressway
Springfield, MO 65802
Phone: (417) 890-9500

SITE DIAGRAM -
OFFICE & MAINTENANCE FACILITY

COASTAL ENERGIES CORPORATION
1 COASTAL DRIVE
WILLOW SPRINGS, HOWELL COUNTY, MISSOURI
PERMIT# MOD13683, SIC# 2951

FIGURE

3.0



NORTH



CHECKED BY:
J. MACY

E.W.I. # 140201
DRAWN BY: MEK
May. 23, 2014

SCALE IN FEET

0 60 120

APPROXIMATE



ENVIRONMENTAL WORKS

Springfield Office Location:
1455 E. Chestnut Expressway
Springfield, MO 65802
Phone: (417) 890-9500

AST DETAIL DIAGRAM

COASTAL ENERGIES CORPORATION
1 COASTAL DRIVE
WILLOW SPRINGS, HOWELL COUNTY, MISSOURI
PERMIT# MO0136883, SIC# 2951

FIGURE

3.0

APPENDIX B

APPENDIX B

Substantial Harm Determination

Substantial Harm Determination

Facility Name: Coastal Energy Corporation

Facility Address: 1 Coastal Drive, Willow Springs, MO 65793

If a facility answers "Yes" to any of these questions, it will need a Facility Response Plan instead of a SPCC Plan.

1. Does the facility transfer oil over water to or from vessels and does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 42,000 gallons?

_____ Yes

_____ No

2. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and does the facility lack secondary containment that is sufficiently large to contain the capacity of the largest aboveground oil storage tank plus sufficient freeboard to allow for precipitation within any above ground oil storage tank area?

_____ Yes

_____ No

3. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and is the facility located at a distance such that a discharge from the facility could cause injury to fish and wildlife and sensitive environments?

_____ Yes

_____ No

4. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and is the facility located at a distance such that a discharge from the facility would shut down a public drinking water intake?

_____ Yes

_____ No

5. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and has the facility experienced a reportable oil spill in an amount greater than or equal to 10,000 gallons within the last five years?

_____ Yes

_____ No

CERTIFICATION

I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document, and that based on my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining this information, I believe that the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete.

Signature _____

Date _____

Name _____

Title _____

APPENDIX C

APPENDIX C

Facility Inspection Checklists

Monthly Inspections

Coastal Energy - SPCC Plan
Monthly Inspection Checklist - Bulk Oil Storage

Item	A1 - 30,000 Gallon Ethanol Tank	A2 - 30,000 Gallon Ethanol Tank	A3 - 30,000 Gallon Ethanol Tank	A4 - 30,000 Gallon Ethanol Tank	A5 - 30,000 Gallon Ethanol Tank	A6 - 30,000 Gallon Ethanol Tank	Comments
	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	
1.0 Tank Containment							
1.1 Is there water, debris, cracks or a fire hazard within the containment structure?							
1.2 Is water located around the primary tank?							
1.3 Are the containment drain valves operable and in a closed position?							
1.4 Are the pathways and entry clear and gates/doors operable?							
2.0 Leak Detection							
2.1 Does the tank have visible signs of leakage?							
2.2 Does the secondary containment have visible signs of leakage from any tank into secondary containment?							
2.3 Does the surrounding soil have visible signs of leakage?							
2.4 Does the interstice have visible signs of leakage?							
3.0 Tank Equipment							
3.1(a) Are the tank valves free from leaks?							
3.1(b) Are the tank valves locked?							
3.2(a) Has the spill containment boxes on fill pipes been inspected for debris, residue, and water in the box and removed if present?							
3.2(b) Are the drain valves on the spill containment boxes and fill pipes operable and closed?							
3.3(a) The liquid level equipment, both visual and mechanical devices, have been inspected for physical damage.							
3.3(b) The liquid level equipment device is easily readable.							
3.4(a) If overfill equipment is equipped with a "test" button, activate the audible horn or light to confirm operation. This could be battery operated. Replace the battery if needed.							
3.4(b) If overfill valve is equipped with a mechanical test mechanism, actuate the mechanism to confirm operation.							
3.5 Check for leaks, corrosion and damage to the piping connections.							
4.0 Tank Attachments and Appurtenances							
4.1 Is the ladder and platform structure secure with no signs of severe corrosion or damage?							
5.0 Other Conditions							
5.1 Are there other conditions that should be addressed for continued safe operation or that may affect the site SPCC plan?							

Inspection Date: _____

Inspectors Printed Name: _____

Inspectors Signature: _____

1. This Monthly Inspection Checklist follows Steel Tank Institute SP001 checklist guidance.

2. This AST inspection is intended for monitoring the external tank condition and containment structure. The inspection shall be performed by the owners inspector and does not have to be performed by a certified inspector.

3. Upon discovery of water in the primary tank, secondary containment area, interstice, or spill container, remove promptly or take other corrective action. Before discharge to the environment, inspect the liquid for oil and sheens and remove and dispose of properly

4. The completed checklists must be maintained for 36 months however, internal policy dictates that the records will be maintained for a minimum of five years.

5. In the event of severe weather (snow, ice, wind storms) or maintenance (such as painting) that could affect the operation of critical components (normal and emergency vents, valves), an inspection of these components is required immediately following the event.

**Coastal Energy - SPCC Plan
Monthly Inspection Checklist - Bulk Oil Storage**

Item	A7 - 30,000 Gallon Ethanol Tank	A8 - 30,000 Gallon Ethanol Tank	A9 - 30,000 Gallon Ethanol Tank	A10 - 30,000 Gallon Ethanol Tank	F1 - 20,000 Gallon Fuel Tank	F2 - 20,000 Gallon Fuel Tank	Comments
1.0 Tank Containment							
1.1 Is there water, debris, cracks or a fire hazard within the containment structure?							
1.2 Is water located around the primary tank?							
1.3 Are the containment drain valves operable and in a closed position?							
1.4 Are the pathways and entry clear and gates/doors operable?							
2.0 Leak Detection							
2.1 Does the tank have visible signs of leakage?							
2.2 Does the secondary containment have visible signs of leakage from any tank into secondary containment?							
2.3 Does the surrounding soil have visible signs of leakage?							
2.4 Does the interstice have visible signs of leakage?							
3.0 Tank Equipment							
3.1(a) Are the tank valves free from leaks?							
3.1(b) Are the tank valves locked?							
3.2(a) Has the spill containment boxes on fill pipes been inspected for debris, residue, and water in the box and removed if present?							
3.2(b) Are the drain valves on the spill containment boxes and fill pipes operable and closed?							
3.3(a) The liquid level equipment, both visual and mechanical devices, have been inspected for physical damage.							
3.3(b) The liquid level equipment device is easily readable.							
3.4(a) If overfill equipment is equipped with a "test" button, activate the audible horn or light to confirm operation. This could be battery operated. Replace the battery if needed.							
3.4(b) If overfill valve is equipped with a mechanical test mechanism, actuate the mechanism to confirm operation.							
3.5 Check for leaks, corrosion and damage to the piping connections.							
4.0 Tank Attachments and Appurtenances							
4.1 Is the ladder and platform structure secure with no signs of severe corrosion or damage?							
5.0 Other Conditions							
5.1 Are there other conditions that should be addressed for continued safe operation or that may affect the site SPCC plan?							

Inspection Date:

Inspectors Printed Name:

Inspectors Signature:

1. This Monthly Inspection Checklist follows Steel Tank Institute SP001 checklist guidance.
2. This AST inspection is intended for monitoring the external tank condition and containment structure. The inspection shall be performed by the owners inspector and does not have to be performed by a certified inspector.
3. Upon discovery of water in the primary tank, secondary containment area, interstice, or spill container, remove promptly or take other corrective action. Before discharge to the environment, inspect the liquid for oil and sheens and remove and dispose of properly.
4. The completed checklists must be maintained for 36 months however, internal policy dictates that the records will be maintained for a minimum of five years.
5. In the event of severe weather (snow, ice, wind storms) or maintenance (such as painting) that could affect the operation of critical components (normal and emergency vents, valves), an inspection of these components is required immediately following the event.

Coastal Energy - SPCC Plan
Monthly Inspection Checklist - Bulk Oil Storage

Item	Tank 1 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 2 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 3 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 4 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 5 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 6 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Comments
	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	
1.0 Tank Containment							
1.1 Is there water, debris, cracks or a fire hazard within the containment structure?							
1.2 Is water located around the primary tank?							
1.3 Are the containment drain valves operable and in a closed position?							
1.4 Are the pathways and entry clear and gates/doors operable?							
2.0 Leak Detection							
2.1 Does the tank have visible signs of leakage?							
2.2 Does the secondary containment have visible signs of leakage from any tank into secondary containment?							
2.3 Does the surrounding soil have visible signs of leakage?							
2.4 Does the interstice have visible signs of leakage?							
3.0 Tank Equipment							
3.1(a) Are the tank valves free from leaks?							
3.1(b) Are the tank valves locked?							
3.2(a) Has the spill containment boxes on fill pipes been inspected for debris, residue, and water in the box and removed if present?							
3.2(b) Are the drain valves on the spill containment boxes and fill pipes operable and closed?							
3.3(a) The liquid level equipment, both visual and mechanical devices, have been inspected for physical damage.							
3.3(b) The liquid level equipment device is easily readable.							
3.4(a) If overfill equipment is equipped with a "test" button, activate the audible horn or light to confirm operation. This could be battery operated. Replace the battery if needed.							
3.4(b) If overfill valve is equipped with a mechanical test mechanism, actuate the mechanism to confirm operation.							
3.5 Check for leaks, corrosion and damage to the piping connections.							
4.0 Tank Attachments and Appurtenances							
4.1 Is the ladder and platform structure secure with no signs of severe corrosion or damage?							
5.0 Other Conditions							
5.1 Are there other conditions that should be addressed for continued safe operation or that may affect the site SPCC plan?							

Inspection Date: _____

Inspectors Printed Name: _____

Inspectors Signature: _____

- This Monthly Inspection Checklist follows Steel Tank Institute SP001 checklist guidance.
- This AST inspection is intended for monitoring the external tank condition and containment structure. The inspection shall be performed by the owners inspector and does not have to be performed by a certified inspector.
- Upon discovery of water in the primary tank, secondary containment area, interstice, or spill container, remove promptly or take other corrective action. Before discharge to the environment, inspect the liquid for oil and sheens and remove and dispose of properly.
- The completed checklists must be maintained for 36 months however, internal policy dictates that the records will be maintained for a minimum of five years.
- In the event of severe weather (snow, ice, wind storms) or maintenance (such as painting) that could affect the operation of critical components (normal and emergency vents, valves), an inspection of these components is required immediately following the event.

Coastal Energy - SPCC Plan
Monthly Inspection Checklist - Bulk Oil Storage

Item	Tank 7 - 210,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 8 - 420,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 9 - 420,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 10 - 420,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 11 - 420,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 12 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Comments
	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	
1.0 Tank Containment							
1.1 Is there water, debris, cracks or a fire hazard within the containment structure?							
1.2 Is water located around the primary tank?							
1.3 Are the containment drain valves operable and in a closed position?							
1.4 Are the pathways and entry clear and gates/doors operable?							
2.0 Leak Detection							
2.1 Does the tank have visible signs of leakage?							
2.2 Does the secondary containment have visible signs of leakage from any tank into secondary containment?							
2.3 Does the surrounding soil have visible signs of leakage?							
2.4 Does the interstice have visible signs of leakage?							
3.0 Tank Equipment							
3.1(a) Are the tank valves free from leaks?							
3.1(b) Are the tank valves locked?							
3.2(a) Has the spill containment boxes on fill pipes been inspected for debris, residue, and water in the box and removed if present?							
3.2(b) Are the drain valves on the spill containment boxes and fill pipes operable and closed?							
3.3(a) The liquid level equipment, both visual and mechanical devices, have been inspected for physical damage.							
3.3(b) The liquid level equipment device is easily readable.							
3.4(a) If overfill equipment is equipped with a "test" button, activate the audible horn or light to confirm operation. This could be battery operated. Replace the battery if needed.							
3.4(b) If overfill valve is equipped with a mechanical test mechanism, actuate the mechanism to confirm operation.							
3.5 Check for leaks, corrosion and damage to the piping connections.							
4.0 Tank Attachments and Appurtenances							
4.1 Is the ladder and platform structure secure with no signs of severe corrosion or damage?							
5.0 Other Conditions							
5.1 Are there other conditions that should be addressed for continued safe operation or that may affect the site SPCC plan?							

Inspection Date:

Inspectors Printed Name:

Inspectors Signature:

1. This Monthly Inspection Checklist follows Steel Tank Institute SP001 checklist guidance.

2. This AST inspection is intended for monitoring the external tank condition and containment structure. The inspection shall be performed by the owners inspector and does not have to be performed by a certified inspector.

3. Upon discovery of water in the primary tank, secondary containment area, interstice, or spill container, remove promptly or take other corrective action. Before discharge to the environment, inspect the liquid for oil and sheens and remove and dispose of properly.

4. The completed checklists must be maintained for 36 months however, internal policy dictates that the records will be maintained for a minimum of five years.

5. In the event of severe weather (snow, ice, wind storms) or maintenance (such as painting) that could affect the operation of critical components (normal and emergency vents, valves), an inspection of these components is required immediately following the event.

Coastal Energy - SPCC Plan
Monthly Inspection Checklist - Bulk Oil Storage

Item	Tank 13 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 14 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 15 - 30,000 Gallon Polymer Tank	Tank 16 - 30,000 Gallon Polymer Tank	Tank 17 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 18 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Comments
	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	
1.0 Tank Containment							
1.1 Is there water, debris, cracks or a fire hazard within the containment structure?							
1.2 Is water located around the primary tank?							
1.3 Are the containment drain valves operable and in a closed position?							
1.4 Are the pathways and entry clear and gates/doors operable?							
2.0 Leak Detection							
2.1 Does the tank have visible signs of leakage?							
2.2 Does the secondary containment have visible signs of leakage from any tank into secondary containment?							
2.3 Does the surrounding soil have visible signs of leakage?							
2.4 Does the interstice have visible signs of leakage?							
3.0 Tank Equipment							
3.1(a) Are the tank valves free from leaks?							
3.1(b) Are the tank valves locked?							
3.2(a) Has the spill containment boxes on fill pipes been inspected for debris, residue, and water in the box and removed if present?							
3.2(b) Are the drain valves on the spill containment boxes and fill pipes operable and closed?							
3.3(a) The liquid level equipment, both visual and mechanical devices, have been inspected for physical damage.							
3.3(b) The liquid level equipment device is easily readable.							
3.4(a) If overfill equipment is equipped with a "test" button, activate the audible horn or light to confirm operation. This could be battery operated. Replace the battery if needed.							
3.4(b) If overfill valve is equipped with a mechanical test mechanism, actuate the mechanism to confirm operation.							
3.5 Check for leaks, corrosion and damage to the piping connections.							
4.0 Tank Attachments and Appurtenances							
4.1 Is the ladder and platform structure secure with no signs of severe corrosion or damage?							
5.0 Other Conditions							
5.1 Are there other conditions that should be addressed for continued safe operation or that may affect the site SPCC plan?							

Inspection Date: _____

Inspectors Printed Name: _____

Inspectors Signature: _____

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- The completed checklists must be maintained for 36 months however, internal policy dictates that the records will be maintained for a minimum of five years.
- In the event of severe weather (snow, ice, wind storms) or maintenance (such as painting) that could affect the operation of critical components (normal and emergency vents, valves), an inspection of these components is required immediately following the event.

Coastal Energy - SPCC Plan
Monthly Inspection Checklist - Bulk Oil Storage

Item	Tank 19 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 20 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 21 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 22 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 23 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 24 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Comments
	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	
1.0 Tank Containment							
1.1 Is there water, debris, cracks or a fire hazard within the containment structure?							
1.2 Is water located around the primary tank?							
1.3 Are the containment drain valves operable and in a closed position?							
1.4 Are the pathways and entry clear and gates/doors operable?							
2.0 Leak Detection							
2.1 Does the tank have visible signs of leakage?							
2.2 Does the secondary containment have visible signs of leakage from any tank into secondary containment?							
2.3 Does the surrounding soil have visible signs of leakage?							
2.4 Does the interstice have visible signs of leakage?							
3.0 Tank Equipment							
3.1(a) Are the tank valves free from leaks?							
3.1(b) Are the tank valves locked?							
3.2(a) Has the spill containment boxes on fill pipes been inspected for debris, residue, and water in the box and removed if present?							
3.2(b) Are the drain valves on the spill containment boxes and fill pipes operable and closed?							
3.3(a) The liquid level equipment, both visual and mechanical devices, have been inspected for physical damage.							
3.3(b) The liquid level equipment device is easily readable.							
3.4(a) If overfill equipment is equipped with a "test" button, activate the audible horn or light to confirm operation. This could be battery operated. Replace the battery if needed.							
3.4(b) If overfill valve is equipped with a mechanical test mechanism, activate the mechanism to confirm operation.							
3.5 Check for leaks, corrosion and damage to the piping connections.							
4.0 Tank Attachments and Appurtenances							
4.1 Is the ladder and platform structure secure with no signs of severe corrosion or damage?							
5.0 Other Conditions							
5.1 Are there other conditions that should be addressed for continued safe operation or that may affect the site SPCC plan?							

Inspection Date: _____

Inspectors Printed Name: _____

Inspectors Signature: _____

- This Monthly Inspection Checklist follows Steel Tank Institute SP001 checklist guidance.
- This AST inspection is intended for monitoring the external tank condition and containment structure. The inspection shall be performed by the owners inspector and does not have to be performed by a certified inspector.
- Upon discovery of water in the primary tank, secondary containment area, interstice, or spill container, remove promptly or take other corrective action. Before discharge to the environment, inspect the liquid for oil sheens and remove and dispose of properly.
- The completed checklists must be maintained for 36 months however, internal policy dictates that the records will be maintained for a minimum of five years.
- In the event of severe weather (snow, ice, wind storms) or maintenance (such as painting) that could affect the operation of critical components (normal and emergency vents, valves), an inspection of these components is required immediately following the event.

Coastal Energy - SPCC Plan
Monthly Inspection Checklist - Bulk Oil Storage

Item	Tank B1 - 12,000 Gallon Diesel Tank	Diesel Tank 1 - 6,000 Gallon Diesel Tank	Diesel Tank 2 - 17,500 Gallon Diesel Tank	Used Oil - 1,100 Gallon Used Oil Tank			Comments
	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	
1.0 Tank Containment							
1.1 Is there water, debris, cracks or a fire hazard within the containment structure?							
1.2 Is water located around the primary tank?							
1.3 Are the containment drain valves operable and in a closed position?							
1.4 Are the pathways and entry clear and gates/doors operable?							
2.0 Leak Detection							
2.1 Does the tank have visible signs of leakage?							
2.2 Does the secondary containment have visible signs of leakage from any tank into secondary containment?							
2.3 Does the surrounding soil have visible signs of leakage?							
2.4 Does the interstice have visible signs of leakage?							
3.0 Tank Equipment							
3.1(a) Are the tank valves free from leaks?							
3.1(b) Are the tank valves locked?							
3.2(a) Has the spill containment boxes on fill pipes been inspected for debris, residue, and water in the box and removed if present?							
3.2(b) Are the drain valves on the spill containment boxes and fill pipes operable and closed?							
3.3(a) The liquid level equipment, both visual and mechanical devices, have been inspected for physical damage.							
3.3(b) The liquid level equipment device is easily readable.							
3.4(a) If overfill equipment is equipped with a "test" button, activate the audible horn or light to confirm operation. This could be battery operated. Replace the battery if needed.							
3.4(b) If overfill valve is equipped with a mechanical test mechanism, actuate the mechanism to confirm operation.							
3.5 Check for leaks, corrosion and damage to the piping connections.							
4.0 Tank Attachments and Appurtenances							
4.1 Is the ladder and platform structure secure with no signs of severe corrosion or damage?							
5.0 Other Conditions							
5.1 Are there other conditions that should be addressed for continued safe operation or that may affect the site SPCC plan?							

Inspection Date: _____

Inspectors Printed Name: _____

Inspectors Signature: _____

1. This Monthly Inspection Checklist follows Steel Tank Institute SP001 checklist guidance.
2. This AST inspection is intended for monitoring the external tank condition and containment structure. The inspection shall be performed by the owners inspector and does not have to be performed by a certified inspector.
3. Upon discovery of water in the primary tank, secondary containment area, interstice, or spill container, remove promptly or take other corrective action. Before discharge to the environment, inspect the liquid for oil and sheens and remove and dispose of properly.
4. The completed checklists must be maintained for 36 months however, internal policy dictates that the records will be maintained for a minimum of five years.
5. In the event of severe weather (snow, ice, wind storms) or maintenance (such as painting) that could affect the operation of critical components (normal and emergency vents, valves), an inspection of these components is required immediately following the event.

Coastal Energy - SPCC Plan
Monthly Inspection Checklist - Oil Filled Equipment

Item	Emergency Backup Generator - 400 Gallon	Used Oil Heater - 250 Gallon					Comments
	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	
1.0 Tank Containment							
1.1 Is there water, debris, cracks or a fire hazard within the containment structure?							
1.2 Is water located around the primary tank?							
1.3 Are the containment drain valves operable and in a closed position?							
1.4 Are the pathways and entry clear and gates/doors operable?							
2.0 Leak Detection							
2.1 Does the tank have visible signs of leakage?							
2.2 Does the secondary containment have visible signs of leakage from any tank into secondary containment?							
2.3 Does the surrounding soil have visible signs of leakage?							
2.4 Does the interstice have visible signs of leakage?							
3.0 Tank Equipment							
3.1(a) Are the tank valves free from leaks?							
3.1(b) Are the tank valves locked?							
3.2(a) Has the spill containment boxes on fill pipes been inspected for debris, residue, and water in the box and removed if present?							
3.2(b) Are the drain valves on the spill containment boxes and fill pipes operable and closed?							
3.3(a) The liquid level equipment, both visual and mechanical devices, have been inspected for physical damage.							
3.3(b) The liquid level equipment device is easily readable.							
3.4(a) If overfill equipment is equipped with a "test" button, activate the audible horn or light to confirm operation. This could be battery operated. Replace the battery if needed.							
3.4(b) If overfill valve is equipped with a mechanical test mechanism, actuate the mechanism to confirm operation.							
3.5 Check for leaks, corrosion and damage to the piping connections.							
4.0 Tank Attachments and Appurtenances							
4.1 Is the ladder and platform structure secure with no signs of severe corrosion or damage?							
5.0 Other Conditions							
5.1 Are there other conditions that should be addressed for continued safe operation or that may affect the site SPCC plan?							

Inspection Date:

Inspectors Printed Name:

Inspectors Signature:

1. This Monthly Inspection Checklist follows Steel Tank Institute SP001 checklist guidance.
2. This AST inspection is intended for monitoring the external tank condition and containment structure. The inspection shall be performed by the owners inspector and does not have to be performed by a certified inspector.
3. Upon discovery of water in the primary tank, secondary containment area, interstice, or spill container, remove promptly or take other corrective action. Before discharge to the environment, inspect the liquid for oil and sheens and remove and dispose of properly.
4. The completed checklists must be maintained for 36 months however, internal policy dictates that the records will be maintained for a minimum of five years.
5. In the event of severe weather (snow, ice, wind storms) or maintenance (such as painting) that could affect the operation of critical components (normal and emergency vents, valves), an inspection of these components is required immediately following the event.

Coastal Energy - SPCC Plan
Monthly Inspection Checklist - Transformers

Item	T-1	T-2					Comments
	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	
1.0 Tank Containment							
1.1 Is there water, debris, cracks or a fire hazard within the containment structure?							
1.2 Is water located around the primary tank?							
1.3 Are the containment drain valves operable and in a closed position?							
1.4 Are the pathways and entry clear and gates/doors operable?							
2.0 Leak Detection							
2.1 Does the tank have visible signs of leakage?							
2.2 Does the secondary containment have visible signs of leakage from any tank into secondary containment?							
2.3 Does the surrounding soil have visible signs of leakage?							
2.4 Does the interstice have visible signs of leakage?							
3.0 Tank Equipment							
3.1(a) Are the tank valves free from leaks?							
3.1(b) Are the tank valves locked?							
3.2(a) Has the spill containment boxes on fill pipes been inspected for debris, residue, and water in the box and removed if present?							
3.2(b) Are the drain valves on the spill containment boxes and fill pipes operable and closed?							
3.3(a) The liquid level equipment, both visual and mechanical devices, have been inspected for physical damage.							
3.3(b) The liquid level equipment device is easily readable.							
3.4(a) If overfill equipment is equipped with a "test" button, activate the audible horn or light to confirm operation. This could be battery operated. Replace the battery if needed.							
3.4(b) If overfill valve is equipped with a mechanical test mechanism, actuate the mechanism to confirm operation.							
3.5 Check for leaks, corrosion and damage to the piping connections.							
4.0 Tank Attachments and Appurtenances							
4.1 Is the ladder and platform structure secure with no signs of severe corrosion or damage?							
5.0 Other Conditions							
5.1 Are there other conditions that should be addressed for continued safe operation or that may affect the site SPCC plan?							

Inspection Date:

Inspectors Printed Name:

Inspectors Signature:

1. This Monthly Inspection Checklist follows Steel Tank Institute SP001 checklist guidance.
2. This AST inspection is intended for monitoring the external tank condition and containment structure. The inspection shall be performed by the owners inspector and does not have to be performed by a certified inspector.
3. Upon discovery of water in the primary tank, secondary containment area, interstice, or spill container, remove promptly or take other corrective action. Before discharge to the environment, inspect the liquid for oil and sheens and remove and dispose of properly.
4. The completed checklists must be maintained for 36 months however, internal policy dictates that the records will be maintained for a minimum of five years.
5. In the event of severe weather (snow, ice, wind storms) or maintenance (such as painting) that could affect the operation of critical components (normal and emergency vents, valves), an inspection of these components is required immediately following the event.

Coastal Energy - SPCC Plan

Portable Container Monthly Inspection Checklist - Totes

Item	Motor Oil - 120 Gallon Portable Tanks (X2)	Hydraulic Oil - 55 Gallon Drum (Multiple)	Gear Oil - 55 Gallon Drum (Multiple)	Motor Oil - 55 Gallon Drum (Multiple)	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Comments
	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	
1.0 AST Containment/Storage Area							
1.1 Portable containers within designated storage area?							
1.2 Debris, spills, or other fire hazards in containment or storage areas?							
1.3 Water in outdoor secondary containment?							
1.4 Drain valves operable and in a closed position?							
1.5 Egress pathways clear and gates/doors operable?							
2.0 Leak Detection							
2.1 Visible signs of leakage around the containers or storage area?							
3.0 Containers							
3.1 Noticeable container distortions, buckling, denting, or bulging?							

Inspection Date:

Inspectors Printed Name:

Inspectors Signature:

1. This Monthly Inspection Checklist follows Steel Tank Institute SP001 checklist guidance.
2. This AST inspection is intended for monitoring the external tank condition and containment structure. The inspection shall be performed by the owners inspector and does not have to be performed by a certified inspector.
3. The completed checklists must be maintained for 36 months however, internal policy dictates that the records will be maintained for a minimum of five years.

Yearly Inspections

Coastal Energy - SPCC Plan
Annual Inspection Checklist - Bulk Oil Storage

Item	A1 - 30,000 Gallon Ethanol Tank	A2 - 30,000 Gallon Ethanol Tank	A3 - 30,000 Gallon Ethanol Tank	A4 - 30,000 Gallon Ethanol Tank	A5 - 30,000 Gallon Ethanol Tank	A6 - 30,000 Gallon Ethanol Tank	Comments
	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	
1.0 Tank Containment							
1 1 Is the containment structure free from; holes or cracks in the containment wall or floor, washout, liner degradation, corrosion, leakage, paint failure and tank settling?							
2.0 Tank Foundation and Supports							
2 1 Evidence of tank settlement or foundation washout?							
2 2 Cracking or spalling of concrete pad or ring wall?							
2 3 Tank supports in satisfactory condition and free from corrosion, paint failure, etc.?							
2.4 Water able to drain away from tank?							
2 5 Grounding strap secured and in good condition?							
3.0 Cathodic Protection							
3 1 Is the CP system functional and includes the wire connections for galvanic systems?							
3 2(a) Operational components (power switch, meters and alarms) been inspected for working condition?							
3 2(b) If applicable, record the hour meter, ammeter and voltmeter readings of the impressed current system.							
4.0 Tank Shell, Heads and Roof							
4 1 Evidence of paint failure?							
4 2 Are there any, dents, buckling, bulging, corrosion or cracking in the steel of the tank?							
4 3 Is there low points or stading water on the roof slope?							
5.0 Tank Equipment							
5 1 Vents: Verify that components are moving freely and vent passageways are not obstructed for: Emergency vent covers, pressure/vacuum vent poppets and other moving vent components.							
5 2 Valves: Check the condition of all valves for leaks, corrosion and damage.							
5.2.1 Anti-siphon check and gate valves: Cycle the valve open and closed and check for proper operation.							
5.2.2 Pressure regulator valve: Check for proper operation. (Note that there may be small, 1/4 inch drain plugs in the bottom of the valve that are not visible by looking from above only.)							
5.2.3 Expansion relief valve: Check that the valve is in the proper orientation. (Note that fuel must be discharged back to the tank via a separate pipe or tubing.)							
5.2.4 Solenoid valves: Cycle power to valve to check operation. (Electrical solenoids can be verified by listening to the plunger opening and closing. If no audible confirmation, the valve should be inspected for the presence and operation of the plunger.)							
5.2.5 Fire and shear valves: (a) Manually cycle the valve to ensure components are moving freely and that the valve handle or lever has clearance to allow valve to close completely. (b) Valves must not be wired in open position. (c) Make sure fusible element is in place and correctly positioned. (d) Be sure test ports are sealed with plug after testing is complete and no temporary test fixture or component remains connected to valve.							

Item	A1 - 30,000 Gallon Ethanol Tank	A2 - 30,000 Gallon Ethanol Tank	A3 - 30,000 Gallon Ethanol Tank	A4 - 30,000 Gallon Ethanol Tank	A5 - 30,000 Gallon Ethanol Tank	A6 - 30,000 Gallon Ethanol Tank	Comments
	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	
5.3 Interstitial leak detection equipment: Check condition of equipment, including; the window is clean and clear in sight leak gauges, the wire connections of electronic gauges for tightness and corrosion, activate the test button, if applicable.							
5.4 Spill containment boxes on fill pipe: (a) If corrosion damage, or wear has compromised the ability of the unit to perform spill containment functions, replace the unit. (b) Inspect the connections to the AST for tightness, as well as the bolts, nuts, washers for condition and replace if necessary. (c) Drain valves must be operable and closed.							
5.5 Strainer: (a) Check that the strainer is clean and in good condition. (b) Access strainer basket and check cap and gasket seal as well as bolts.							
5.6 Filter: (a) Check that the filter is in good condition and is within the manufacturers expected service life. Replace if necessary. (b) Check for leaks and decreased fuel flow.							
5.7 Flame arrestors: Follow manufacturer's instructions. Check for corrosion and blockage of air passage							
5.8 Leak detector for submersible pump systems: Test according to manufacturer's instructions and authority having jurisdiction (AHJ). Verify leak detectors are suited and properly installed for aboveground use.							
5.9 Liquid level equipment: (a) Has equipment been tested to ensure proper operation? (b) Does equipment operate as required? (c) Follow manufacturer's instructions.							
5.10 Overfill equipment: (a) Follow manufacturer's instructions and regulatory requirements for inspection and functionality verification. (b) Confirm device is suited for above ground use by the manufacturer.							
6.0 Insulated Tanks							
6.1 Insulation: Check condition of insulation for; missing sections, areas of moisture, mold and damage.							
6.2 Insulation cover or jacket: Check for damage that will allow water intrusion.							
7.0 Miscellaneous							
7.1 Electrical wiring and boxes: Are they in good condition?							
7.2 Labels and tags: Ensure that all labels and tags are intact and readable.							

Inspection Date:

Inspectors Printed Name:

Inspectors Signature:

1. This Annual Inspection Checklist follows Steel Tank Institute SP001 checklist guidance
2. This AST inspection is intended for monitoring the external tank condition and containment structure. The inspection shall be performed by the owners inspector and does not have to be performed by a certified inspector.
3. Inspect the AST shell and associated piping, valves, and pumps including inspection of the coating for paint failure.
4. Inspect: Earthen containment structures including examination for holes, washout, and cracking in addition to liner degradation and tank settling. Concrete containment structures and tank foundations/supports including examination for holes, washout, settling, paint failure, in addition to examination for corrosion and leakage. Steel containment structures and tank foundations/supports including examination for washout, settling, cracking, and for paint failure, in addition to examination for corrosion and leakage.
5. Inspection of cathodic protection system, if applicable, includes the wire connections for galvanic systems, and visual inspection of the operational components (power switch, meters, and alarms) of impressed current systems.
6. Remove promptly upon discovery standing water or liquid in the primary tank, secondary containment area, interstice, or spill container. Before discharge to the environment, inspect the liquid for oil or sheen and dispose of properly.
7. In order to comply with EPA SPCC rules, a facility must regularly test liquid level sensing devices to ensure proper operation (40 CFR 112.8©(8)(v)
8. The completed checklists must be maintained for 36 months however, internal policy dictates that the records will be maintained for a minimum of five year:
9. Complete this checklist on an annual basis supplemental to the owner monthly-performed inspection checklists
10. Note: If change has occurred to the tank system or containment that may affect the SPCC Plan, the should be evaluated against the current plan requirement by a Professional Engineer knowledgeable in SPCC development and implementation.

**Coastal Energy - SPCC Plan
Annual Inspection Checklist - Bulk Oil Storage**

Item	A7 - 30,000 Gallon Ethanol Tank	A8 - 30,000 Gallon Ethanol Tank	A9 - 30,000 Gallon Ethanol Tank	A10 - 30,000 Gallon Ethanol Tank	F1 - 20,000 Gallon Fuel Tank	F2 - 20,000 Gallon Fuel Tank	Comments
1.0 Tank Containment							
1.1 Is the containment structure free from, holes or cracks in the containment wall or floor, washout, liner degradation, corrosion, leakage, paint failure and tank settling?							
2.0 Tank Foundation and Supports							
2.1 Evidence of tank settlement or foundation washout?							
2.2 Cracking or spalling of concrete pad or ring wall?							
2.3 Tank supports in satisfactory condition and free from corrosion, paint failure, etc.?							
2.4 Water able to drain away from tank?							
2.5 Grounding strap secured and in good condition?							
3.0 Cathodic Protection							
3.1 Is the CP system functional and includes the wire connections for galvanic systems?							
3.2(a) Operational components (power switch, meters and alarms) been inspected for working condition?							
3.2(b) If applicable, record the hour meter, ampmeter and voltmeter readings of the impressed current system.							
4.0 Tank Shell, Heads and Roof							
4.1 Evidence of paint failure?							
4.2 Are there any, dents, buckling, bulging, corrosion or cracking in the steel of the tank?							
4.3 Is there low points or stading water on the roof slope?							
5.0 Tank Equipment							
5.1 Vents: Verify that components are moving freely and vent passageways are not obstructed for: Emergency vent covers, pressure/vacuum vent poppets and other moving vent components.							
5.2 Valves: Check the condition of all valves for leaks, corrosion and damage.							
5.2.1 Anti-siphon check and gate valves: Cycle the valve open and closed and check for proper operation.							
5.2.2 Pressure regulator valve: Check for proper operation. (Note that there may be small, 1/4 inch drain plugs in the bottom of the valve that are not visible by looking from above only.)							
5.2.3 Expansion relief valve: Check that the valve is in the proper orientation. (Note that fuel must be discharged back to the tank via a separate pipe or tubing.)							
5.2.4 Solenoid valves: Cycle power to valve to check operation. (Electrical solenoids can be verified by listening to the plunger opening and closing. If no audible confirmation, the valve should be inspected for the presence and operation of the plunger.)							
5.2.5 Fire and shear valves: (a) Manually cycle the valve to ensure components are moving freely and that the valve handle or lever has clearance to allow valve to close completely. (b) Valves must not be wired in open position. (c) Make sure fusible element is in place and correctly positioned. (d) Be sure test ports are sealed with plug after testing is complete and no temporary test fixture or component remains connected to valve.							

Item	A7 - 30,000 Gallon Ethanol Tank	A8 - 30,000 Gallon Ethanol Tank	A9 - 30,000 Gallon Ethanol Tank	A10 - 30,000 Gallon Ethanol Tank	F1 - 20,000 Gallon Fuel Tank	F2 - 20,000 Gallon Fuel Tank	Comments
	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	
5.3 Interstitial leak detection equipment: Check condition of equipment, including; the window is clean and clear in sight leak gauges, the wire connections of electronic gauges for tightness and corrosion, activate the test button, if applicable.							
5.4 Spill containment boxes on fill pipe: (a) If corrosion damage, or wear has compromised the ability of the unit to perform spill containment functions, replace the unit. (b) Inspect the connections to the AST for tightness, as well as the bolts, nuts, washers for condition and replace if necessary. (c) Drain valves must be operable and closed.							
5.5 Strainer: (a) Check that the strainer is clean and in good condition. (b) Access strainer basket and check cap and gasket seal as well as bolts.							
5.6 Filter: (a) Check that the filter is in good condition and is within the manufacturers expected service life. Replace if necessary. (b) Check for leaks and decreased fuel flow.							
5.7 Flame arrestors: Follow manufacturer's instructions. Check for corrosion and blockage of air passage.							
5.8 Leak detector for submersible pump systems: Test according to manufacturer's instructions and authority having jurisdiction (AHJ). Verify leak detectors are suited and properly installed for aboveground use.							
5.9 Liquid level equipment: (a) Has equipment been tested to ensure proper operation? (b) Does equipment operate as required? (c) Follow manufacturer's instructions.							
5.10 Overfill equipment: (a) Follow manufacturer's instructions and regulatory requirements for inspection and functionality verification. (b) Confirm device is suited for above ground use by the manufacturer.							
6.0 Insulated Tanks							
6.1 Insulation: Check condition of insulation for; missing sections, areas of moisture, mold and damage.							
6.2 Insulation cover or jacket: Check for damage that will allow water intrusion.							
7.0 Miscellaneous							
7.1 Electrical wiring and boxes: Are they in good condition?							
7.2 Labels and tags: Ensure that all labels and tags are intact and readable.							

Inspection Date:

Inspectors Printed Name:

Inspectors Signature:

1. This Annual Inspection Checklist follows Steel Tank Institute SP001 checklist guidance.
2. This AST inspection is intended for monitoring the external tank condition and containment structure. The inspection shall be performed by the owners inspector and does not have to be performed by a certified inspector.
3. Inspect the AST shell and associated piping, valves, and pumps including inspection of the coating for paint failure.
4. Inspect: Earthen containment structures including examination for holes, washout, and cracking in addition to liner degradation and tank settling. Concrete containment structures and tank foundations/supports including examination of holes, washout, settling, paint failure, in addition to examination for corrosion and leakage. Steel containment structures and tank foundations/supports including examination for washout, settling, cracking, and for paint failure, in addition to examination for corrosion and leakage.
5. Inspection of cathodic protection system, if applicable, includes the wire connections for galvanic systems, and visual inspection of the operational components (power switch, meters, and alarms) of impressed current systems.
6. Remove promptly upon discovery standing water or liquid in the primary tank, secondary containment area, interstice, or spill container. Before discharge to the environment, inspect the liquid for oil or sheen and dispose of properly.
7. In order to comply with EPA SPCC rules, a facility must regularly test liquid level sensing devices to ensure proper operation (40 CFR 112.80(b)(4)).
8. The completed checklists must be maintained for 36 months however, internal policy dictates that the records will be maintained for a minimum of five years.
9. Complete this checklist on an annual basis supplemental to the owner monthly-performed inspection checklists.
10. Note: If change has occurred to the tank system or containment that may affect the SPCC Plan, the should be evaluated against the current plan requirement by a Professional Engineer knowledgeable in SPCC development and implementation.

Coastal Energy - SPCC Plan
Annual Inspection Checklist - Bulk Oil Storage

Item	Tank 1 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 2 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 3 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 4 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 5 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 6 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Comments
	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	
1.0 Tank Containment							
1.1 Is the containment structure free from; holes or cracks in the containment wall or floor, washout, liner degradation, corrosion, leakage, paint failure and tank settling?							
2.0 Tank Foundation and Supports							
2.1 Evidence of tank settlement or foundation washout?							
2.2 Cracking or spalling of concrete pad or ring wall?							
2.3 Tank supports in satisfactory condition and free from corrosion, paint failure, etc.?							
2.4 Water able to drain away from tank?							
2.5 Grounding strap secured and in good condition?							
3.0 Cathodic Protection							
3.1 Is the CP system functional and includes the wire connections for galvanic systems?							
3.2(a) Operational components (power switch, meters and alarms) been inspected for working condition?							
3.2(b) If applicable, record the hour meter, ampmeter and voltmeter readings of the impressed current system.							
4.0 Tank Shell, Heads and Roof							
4.1 Evidence of paint failure?							
4.2 Are there any; dents, buckling, bulging, corrosion or cracking in the steel of the tank?							
4.3 Is there low points or stading water on the roof slope?							
5.0 Tank Equipment							
5.1 Vents: Verify that components are moving freely and vent passageways are not obstructed for: Emergency vent covers, pressure/vacuum vent poppets and other moving vent components.							
5.2 Valves: Check the condition of all valves for leaks, corrosion and damage.							
5.2.1 Anti-siphon check and gate valves: Cycle the valve open and closed and check for proper operation.							
5.2.2 Pressure regulator valve: Check for proper operation. (Note that there may be small, 1/4 inch drain plugs in the bottom of the valve that are not visible by looking from above only.)							
5.2.3 Expansion relief valve: Check that the valve is in the proper orientation. (Note that fuel must be discharged back to the tank via a separate pipe or tubing.)							
5.2.4 Solenoid valves: Cycle power to valve to check operation. (Electrical solenoids can be verified by listening to the plunger opening and closing. If no audible confirmation, the valve should be inspected for the presence and operation of the plunger.)							

Item	Tank 1 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 2 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 3 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 4 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 5 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 6 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Comments
	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	
5.2.5 Fire and shear valves: (a) Manually cycle the valve to ensure components are moving freely and that the valve handle or lever has clearance to allow valve to close completely. (b) Valves must not be wired in open position. (c) Make sure fusible element is in place and correctly positioned. (d) Be sure test ports are sealed with plug after testing is complete and no temporary test fixture or component remains connected to valve.							
5.3 Interstitial leak detection equipment: Check condition of equipment, including; the window is clean and clear in sight leak gauges, the wire connections of electronic gauges for tightness and corrosion, activate the test button, if applicable.							
5.4 Spill containment boxes on fill pipe: (a) If corrosion damage, or wear has compromised the ability of the unit to perform spill containment functions, replace the unit. (b) Inspect the connections to the AST for tightness, as well as the bolts, nuts, washers for condition and replace if necessary. (c) Drain valves must be operable and closed.							
5.5 Strainer: (a) Check that the strainer is clean and in good condition. (b) Access strainer basket and check cap and gasket seal as well as bolts.							
5.6 Filter: (a) Check that the filter is in good condition and is within the manufacturers expected service life. Replace if necessary. (b) Check for leaks and decreased fuel flow.							
5.7 Flame arrestors: Follow manufacturer's instructions. Check for corrosion and blockage of air passage.							
5.8 Leak detector for submersible pump systems: Test according to manufacturer's instructions and authority having jurisdiction (AHJ). Verify leak detectors are suited and properly installed for aboveground use.							
5.9 Liquid level equipment: (a) Has equipment been tested to ensure proper operation? (b) Does equipment operate as required? (c) Follow manufacturer's instructions.							
5.10 Overfill equipment: (a) Follow manufacturer's instructions and regulatory requirements for inspection and functionality verification. (b) Confirm device is suited for above ground use by the manufacturer.							
6.0 Insulated Tanks							
6.1 Insulation: Check condition of insulation for; missing sections, areas of moisture, mold and damage.							
6.2 Insulation cover or jacket: Check for damage that will allow water intrusion.							

Item	Tank 1 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 2 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 3 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 4 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 5 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 6 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Comments
	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	
7.0 Miscellaneous							
7.1 Electrical wiring and boxes: Are they in good condition?							
7.2 Labels and tags: Ensure that all labels and tags are intact and readable.							

Inspection Date:

Inspectors Printed Name:

Inspectors Signature:

1. This Annual Inspection Checklist follows Steel Tank Institute SP001 checklist guidance.
2. This AST inspection is intended for monitoring the external tank condition and containment structure. The inspection shall be performed by the owners inspector and does not have to be performed by a certified inspector.
3. Inspect the AST shell and associated piping, valves, and pumps including inspection of the coating for paint failure
4. Inspect: Earthen containment structures including examination for holes, washout, and cracking in addition to liner degradation and tank settling. Concrete containment structures and tank foundations/supports including examination for holes, washout, settling, paint failure, in addition to examination for corrosion and leakage. Steel containment structures and tank foundations/supports including examination for washout, settling, cracking, and for paint failure, in addition to examination for corrosion and leakage.
5. Inspection of cathodic protection system, if applicable, includes the wire connections for galvanic systems, and visual inspection of the operational components (power switch, meters, and alarms) of impressed current systems.
6. Remove promptly upon discovery standing water or liquid in the primary tank, secondary containment area, interstice, or spill container. Before discharge to the environment, inspect the liquid for oil or sheen and dispose of properly.
7. In order to comply with EPA SPCC rules, a facility must regularly test liquid level sensing devices to ensure proper operation (40 CFR 112.8©(8)(v)).
8. The completed checklists must be maintained for 36 months however, internal policy dictates that the records will be maintained for a minimum of five years
9. Complete this checklist on an annual basis supplemental to the owner monthly-performed inspection checklists
10. Note: If change has occurred to the tank system or containment that may affect the SPCC Plan, the should be evaluated against the current plan requirement by a Professional Engineer knowledgeable in SPCC development and implementation.

**Coastal Energy - SPCC Plan
Annual Inspection Checklist - Bulk Oil Storage**

	Tank 7 - 210,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 8 - 420,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 9 - 420,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 10 - 420,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 11 - 420,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 12 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	
Item	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Comments
1.0 Tank Containment							
1.1 Is the containment structure free from; holes or cracks in the containment wall or floor, washout, liner degradation, corrosion, leakage, paint failure and tank settling?							
2.0 Tank Foundation and Supports							
2.1 Evidence of tank settlement or foundation washout?							
2.2 Cracking or spalling of concrete pad or ring wall?							
2.3 Tank supports in satisfactory condition and free from corrosion, paint failure, etc.?							
2.4 Water able to drain away from tank?							
2.5 Grounding strap secured and in good condition?							
3.0 Cathodic Protection							
3.1 Is the CP system functional and includes the wire connections for galvanic systems?							
3.2(a) Operational components (power switch, meters and alarms) been inspected for working condition?							
3.2(b) If applicable, record the hour meter, ampmeter and voltmeter readings of the impressed current system.							
4.0 Tank Shell, Heads and Roof							
4.1 Evidence of paint failure?							
4.2 Are there any; dents, buckling, bulging, corrosion or cracking in the steel of the tank?							
4.3 Is there low points or stading water on the roof slope?							
5.0 Tank Equipment							
5.1 Vents: Verify that components are moving freely and vent passageways are not obstructed for: Emergency vent covers, pressure/vacuum vent poppets and other moving vent components.							
5.2 Valves: Check the condition of all valves for leaks, corrosion and damage.							
5.2.1 Anti-siphon check and gate valves: Cycle the valve open and closed and check for proper operation.							
5.2.2 Pressure regulator valve: Check for proper operation. (Note that there may be small, 1/4 inch drain plugs in the bottom of the valve that are not visible by looking from above only.)							
5.2.3 Expansion relief valve: Check that the valve is in the proper orientation. (Note that fuel must be discharged back to the tank via a separate pipe or tubing.)							
5.2.4 Solenoid valves: Cycle power to valve to check operation. (Electrical solenoids can be verified by listening to the plunger opening and closing. If no audible confirmation, the valve should be inspected for the presence and operation of the plunger.)							

	Tank 7 - 210,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 8 - 420,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 9 - 420,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 10 - 420,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 11 - 420,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 12 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	
Item	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Comments
5.2.5 Fire and shear valves: (a) Manually cycle the valve to ensure components are moving freely and that the valve handle or lever has clearance to allow valve to close completely. (b) Valves must not be wired in open position. (c) Make sure fusible element is in place and correctly positioned. (d) Be sure test ports are sealed with plug after testing is complete and no temporary test fixture or component remains connected to valve.							
5.3 Interstitial leak detection equipment: Check condition of equipment, including; the window is clean and clear in sight leak gauges, the wire connections of electronic gauges for tightness and corrosion, activate the test button, if applicable.							
5.4 Spill containment boxes on fill pipe: (a) If corrosion damage, or wear has compromised the ability of the unit to perform spill containment functions, replace the unit. (b) Inspect the connections to the AST for tightness, as well as the bolts, nuts, washers for condition and replace if necessary. (c) Drain valves must be operable and closed.							
5.5 Strainer: (a) Check that the strainer is clean and in good condition. (b) Access strainer basket and check cap and gasket seal as well as bolts.							
5.6 Filter: (a) Check that the filter is in good condition and is within the manufacturers expected service life. Replace if necessary. (b) Check for leaks and decreased fuel flow.							
5.7 Flame arrestors: Follow manufacturer's instructions. Check for corrosion and blockage of air passage.							
5.8 Leak detector for submersible pump systems: Test according to manufacturer's instructions and authority having jurisdiction (AHJ). Verify leak detectors are suited and properly installed for aboveground use.							
5.9 Liquid level equipment: (a) Has equipment been tested to ensure proper operation? (b) Does equipment operate as required? (c) Follow manufacturer's instructions.							
5.10 Overfill equipment: (a) Follow manufacturer's instructions and regulatory requirements for inspection and functionality verification. (b) Confirm device is suited for above ground use by the manufacturer.							
6.0 Insulated Tanks							
6.1 Insulation: Check condition of insulation for; missing sections, areas of moisture, mold and damage.							
6.2 Insulation cover or jacket: Check for damage that will allow water intrusion.							

	Tank 7 - 210,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 8 - 420,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 9 - 420,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 10 - 420,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 11 - 420,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 12 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	
Item	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Comments
7.0 Miscellaneous							
7.1 Electrical wiring and boxes: Are they in good condition?							
7.2 Labels and tags: Ensure that all labels and tags are intact and readable.							

Inspection Date:

Inspectors Printed Name:

Inspectors Signature:

1. This Annual Inspection Checklist follows Steel Tank Institute SP001 checklist guidance.
2. This AST inspection is intended for monitoring the external tank condition and containment structure. The inspection shall be performed by the owners inspector and does not have to be performed by a certified inspector.
3. Inspect the AST shell and associated piping, valves, and pumps including inspection of the coating for paint failure.
4. Inspect: Earthen containment structures including examination for holes, washout, and cracking in addition to liner degradation and tank settling. Concrete containment structures and tank foundations/supports including examination of holes, washout, settling, paint failure, in addition to examination for corrosion and leakage. Steel containment structures and tank foundations/supports including examination for washout, settling, cracking, and for paint failure, in addition to examination for corrosion and leakage.
5. Inspection of cathodic protection system, if applicable, includes the wire connections for galvanic systems, and visual inspection of the operational components (power switch, meters, and alarms) of impressed current systems.
6. Remove promptly upon discovery standing water or liquid in the primary tank, secondary containment area, interstice, or spill container. Before discharge to the environment, inspect the liquid for oil or sheen and dispose of properly.
7. In order to comply with EPA SPCC rules, a facility must regularly test liquid level sensing devices to ensure proper operation (40 CFR 112.8©(8)(v)).
8. The completed checklists must be maintained for 36 months however, internal policy dictates that the records will be maintained for a minimum of five years.
9. Complete this checklist on an annual basis supplemental to the owner monthly-performed inspection checklists.
10. Note: If change has occurred to the tank system or containment that may affect the SPCC Plan, the should be evaluated against the current plan requirement by a Professional Engineer knowledgeable in SPCC development and implementation.

Coastal Energy - SPCC Plan
Annual Inspection Checklist - Bulk Oil Storage

	Tank 13 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 14 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 15 - 30,000 Gallon Polymer Tank	Tank 16 - 30,000 Gallon Polymer Tank	Tank 17 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 18 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	
Item	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Comments
1.0 Tank Containment							
1.1 Is the containment structure free from; holes or cracks in the containment wall or floor, washout, liner degradation, corrosion, leakage, paint failure and tank settling?							
2.0 Tank Foundation and Supports							
2.1 Evidence of tank settlement or foundation washout?							
2.2 Cracking or spalling of concrete pad or ring wall?							
2.3 Tank supports in satisfactory condition and free from corrosion, paint failure, etc.?							
2.4 Water able to drain away from tank?							
2.5 Grounding strap secured and in good condition?							
3.0 Cathodic Protection							
3.1 Is the CP system functional and includes the wire connections for galvanic systems?							
3.2(a) Operational components (power switch, meters and alarms) been inspected for working condition?							
3.2(b) If applicable, record the hour meter, ampmeter and voltmeter readings of the impressed current system.							
4.0 Tank Shell, Heads and Roof							
4.1 Evidence of paint failure?							
4.2 Are there any; dents, buckling, bulging, corrosion or cracking in the steel of the tank?							
4.3 Is there low points or stading water on the roof slope?							
5.0 Tank Equipment							
5.1 Vents: Verify that components are moving freely and vent passageways are not obstructed for: Emergency vent covers, pressure/vacuum vent poppets and other moving vent components.							
5.2 Valves: Check the condition of all valves for leaks, corrosion and damage.							
5.2.1 Anti-siphon check and gate valves: Cycle the valve open and closed and check for proper operation.							
5.2.2 Pressure regulator valve: Check for proper operation. (Note that there may be small, 1/4 inch drain plugs in the bottom of the valve that are not visible by looking from above only.)							
5.2.3 Expansion relief valve: Check that the valve is in the proper orientation. (Note that fuel must be discharged back to the tank via a separate pipe or tubing.)							
5.2.4 Solenoid valves: Cycle power to valve to check operation. (Electrical solenoids can be verified by listening to the plunger opening and closing. If no audible confirmation, the valve should be inspected for the presence and operation of the plunger.)							

	Tank 13 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 14 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 15 - 30,000 Gallon Polymer Tank	Tank 16 - 30,000 Gallon Polymer Tank	Tank 17 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 18 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	
Item	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Comments
5.2.5 Fire and shear valves: (a) Manually cycle the valve to ensure components are moving freely and that the valve handle or lever has clearance to allow valve to close completely. (b) Valves must not be wired in open position. (c) Make sure fusible element is in place and correctly positioned. (d) Be sure test ports are sealed with plug after testing is complete and no temporary test fixture or component remains connected to valve.							
5.3 Interstitial leak detection equipment: Check condition of equipment, including; the window is clean and clear in sight leak gauges, the wire connections of electronic gauges for tightness and corrosion, activate the test button, if applicable.							
5.4 Spill containment boxes on fill pipe: (a) If corrosion damage, or wear has compromised the ability of the unit to perform spill containment functions, replace the unit. (b) Inspect the connections to the AST for tightness, as well as the bolts, nuts, washers for condition and replace if necessary. (c) Drain valves must be operable and closed.							
5.5 Strainer: (a) Check that the strainer is clean and in good condition. (b) Access strainer basket and check cap and gasket seal as well as bolts.							
5.6 Filter: (a) Check that the filter is in good condition and is within the manufacturers expected service life. Replace if necessary. (b) Check for leaks and decreased fuel flow.							
5.7 Flame arrestors: Follow manufacturer's instructions. Check for corrosion and blockage of air passage.							
5.8 Leak detector for submersible pump systems: Test according to manufacturer's instructions and authority having jurisdiction (AHJ). Verify leak detectors are suited and properly installed for aboveground use.							
5.9 Liquid level equipment: (a) Has equipment been tested to ensure proper operation? (b) Does equipment operate as required? (c) Follow manufacturer's instructions.							
5.10 Overfill equipment: (a) Follow manufacturer's instructions and regulatory requirements for inspection and functionality verification. (b) Confirm device is suited for above ground use by the manufacturer.							
6.0 Insulated Tanks							
6.1 Insulation: Check condition of insulation for; missing sections, areas of moisture, mold and damage.							
6.2 Insulation cover or jacket: Check for damage that will allow water intrusion.							

	Tank 13 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 14 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 15 - 30,000 Gallon Polymer Tank	Tank 16 - 30,000 Gallon Polymer Tank	Tank 17 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 18 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	
Item	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Comments
7.0 Miscellaneous							
7.1 Electrical wiring and boxes: Are they in good condition?							
7.2 Labels and tags: Ensure that all labels and tags are intact and readable.							

Inspection Date:

Inspectors Printed Name:

Inspectors Signature:

1. This Annual Inspection Checklist follows Steel Tank Institute SP001 checklist guidance
2. This AST inspection is intended for monitoring the external tank condition and containment structure. The inspection shall be performed by the owners inspector and does not have to be performed by a certified inspector.
3. Inspect the AST shell and associated piping, valves, and pumps including inspection of the coating for paint failure.
4. Inspect: Earthen containment structures including examination for holes, washout, and cracking in addition to liner degradation and tank settling. Concrete containment structures and tank foundations/supports including examination of holes, washout, settling, paint failure, in addition to examination for corrosion and leakage. Steel containment structures and tank foundations/supports including examination for washout, settling, cracking, and for paint failure, in addition to examination for corrosion and leakage.
5. Inspection of cathodic protection system, if applicable, includes the wire connections for galvanic systems, and visual inspection of the operational components (power switch, meters, and alarms) of impressed current systems.
6. Remove promptly upon discovery standing water or liquid in the primary tank, secondary containment area, interstice, or spill container. Before discharge to the environment, inspect the liquid for oil or sheen and dispose of properly.
7. In order to comply with EPA SPCC rules, a facility must regularly test liquid level sensing devices to ensure proper operation (40 CFR 112.88(b)(v)).
8. The completed checklists must be maintained for 36 months however, internal policy dictates that the records will be maintained for a minimum of five years.
9. Complete this checklist on an annual basis supplemental to the owner monthly-performed inspection checklists
10. Note: If change has occurred to the tank system or containment that may affect the SPCC Plan, the should be evaluated against the current plan requirement by a Professional Engineer knowledgeable in SPCC development and implementation.

Coastal Energy - SPCC Plan
Annual Inspection Checklist - Bulk Oil Storage

	Tank 19 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 20 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 21 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 22 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 23 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 24 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	
Item	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Comments
1.0 Tank Containment							
1.1 Is the containment structure free from; holes or cracks in the containment wall or floor, washout, liner degradation, corrosion, leakage, paint failure and tank settling?							
2.0 Tank Foundation and Supports							
2.1 Evidence of tank settlement or foundation washout?							
2.2 Cracking or spalling of concrete pad or ring wall?							
2.3 Tank supports in satisfactory condition and free from corrosion, paint failure, etc.?							
2.4 Water able to drain away from tank?							
2.5 Grounding strap secured and in good condition?							
3.0 Cathodic Protection							
3.1 Is the CP system functional and includes the wire connections for galvanic systems?							
3.2(a) Operational components (power switch, meters and alarms) been inspected for working condition?							
3.2(b) If applicable, record the hour meter, ampmeter and voltmeter readings of the impressed current system.							
4.0 Tank Shell, Heads and Roof							
4.1 Evidence of paint failure?							
4.2 Are there any; dents, buckling, bulging, corrosion or cracking in the steel of the tank?							
4.3 Is there low points or stading water on the roof slope?							
5.0 Tank Equipment							
5.1 Vents: Verify that components are moving freely and vent passageways are not obstructed for: Emergency vent covers, pressure/vacuum vent poppets and other moving vent components.							
5.2 Valves: Check the condition of all valves for leaks, corrosion and damage.							
5.2.1 Anti-siphon check and gate valves: Cycle the valve open and closed and check for proper operation.							
5.2.2 Pressure regulator valve: Check for proper operation. (Note that there may be small, 1/4 inch drain plugs in the bottom of the valve that are not visible by looking from above only.)							
5.2.3 Expansion relief valve: Check that the valve is in the proper orientation. (Note that fuel must be discharged back to the tank via a separate pipe or tubing.)							
5.2.4 Solenoid valves: Cycle power to valve to check operation. (Electrical solenoids can be verified by listening to the plunger opening and closing. If no audible confirmation, the valve should be inspected for the presence and operation of the plunger.)							

	Tank 19 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 20 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 21 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 22 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 23 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 24 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	
Item	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Comments
5.2.5 Fire and shear valves: (a) Manually cycle the valve to ensure components are moving freely and that the valve handle or lever has clearance to allow valve to close completely. (b) Valves must not be wired in open position. (c) Make sure fusible element is in place and correctly positioned. (d) Be sure test ports are sealed with plug after testing is complete and no temporary test fixture or component remains connected to valve.							
5.3 Interstitial leak detection equipment: Check condition of equipment, including; the window is clean and clear in sight leak gauges, the wire connections of electronic gauges for tightness and corrosion, activate the test button, if applicable.							
5.4 Spill containment boxes on fill pipe: (a) If corrosion damage, or wear has compromised the ability of the unit to perform spill containment functions, replace the unit. (b) Inspect the connections to the AST for tightness, as well as the bolts, nuts, washers for condition and replace if necessary. (c) Drain valves must be operable and closed.							
5.5 Strainer: (a) Check that the strainer is clean and in good condition. (b) Access strainer basket and check cap and gasket seal as well as bolts.							
5.6 Filter: (a) Check that the filter is in good condition and is within the manufacturers expected service life. Replace if necessary. (b) Check for leaks and decreased fuel flow.							
5.7 Flame arrestors: Follow manufacturer's instructions. Check for corrosion and blockage of air passage.							
5.8 Leak detector for submersible pump systems: Test according to manufacturer's instructions and authority having jurisdiction (AHJ). Verify leak detectors are suited and properly installed for aboveground use.							
5.9 Liquid level equipment: (a) Has equipment been tested to ensure proper operation? (b) Does equipment operate as required? (c) Follow manufacturer's instructions.							
5.10 Overfill equipment: (a) Follow manufacturer's instructions and regulatory requirements for inspection and functionality verification. (b) Confirm device is suited for above ground use by the manufacturer.							
6.0 Insulated Tanks							
6.1 Insulation: Check condition of insulation for; missing sections, areas of moisture, mold and damage.							
6.2 Insulation cover or jacket: Check for damage that will allow water intrusion.							

	Tank 19 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 20 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 21 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 22 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 23 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	Tank 24 - 30,000 Gallon Asphalt Oil Tank	
Item	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Comments
7.0 Miscellaneous							
7.1 Electrical wiring and boxes: Are they in good condition?							
7.2 Labels and tags: Ensure that all labels and tags are intact and readable.							

Inspection Date:

Inspectors Printed Name:

Inspectors Signature:

1. This Annual Inspection Checklist follows Steel Tank Institute SP001 checklist guidance.
2. This AST Inspection is intended for monitoring the external tank condition and containment structure. The inspection shall be performed by the owners inspector and does not have to be performed by a certified inspector.
3. Inspect the AST shell and associated piping, valves, and pumps including inspection of the coating for paint failure.
4. Inspect: Earthen containment structures including examination for holes, washout, and cracking in addition to liner degradation and tank settling. Concrete containment structures and tank foundations/supports including examination of holes, washout, settling, paint failure, in addition to examination for corrosion and leakage. Steel containment structures and tank foundations/supports including examination for washout, settling, cracking, and for paint failure, in addition to examination for corrosion and leakage.
5. Inspection of cathodic protection system, if applicable, includes the wire connections for galvanic systems, and visual inspection of the operational components (power switch, meters, and alarms) of impressed current systems.
6. Remove promptly upon discovery standing water or liquid in the primary tank, secondary containment area, interstice, or spill container. Before discharge to the environment, inspect the liquid for oil or sheen and dispose of properly.
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Coastal Energy - SPCC Plan
Annual Inspection Checklist - Bulk Oil Storage

	Tank B1 - 12,000 Gallon Diesel Tank	Diesel Tank 1 - 6,000 Gallon Diesel Tank	Diesel Tank 2 - 17,500 Gallon Diesel Tank	Used Oil - 1,100 Gallon Used Oil Tank			
Item	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Comments
1.0 Tank Containment							
1.1 Is the containment structure free from; holes or cracks in the containment wall or floor, washout, liner degradation, corrosion, leakage, paint failure and tank settling?							
2.0 Tank Foundation and Supports							
2.1 Evidence of tank settlement or foundation washout?							
2.2 Cracking or spalling of concrete pad or ring wall?							
2.3 Tank supports in satisfactory condition and free from corrosion, paint failure, etc.?							
2.4 Water able to drain away from tank?							
2.5 Grounding strap secured and in good condition?							
3.0 Cathodic Protection							
3.1 Is the CP system functional and includes the wire connections for galvanic systems?							
3.2(a) Operational components (power switch, meters and alarms) been inspected for working condition?							
3.2(b) If applicable, record the hour meter, ampmeter and voltmeter readings of the impressed current system.							
4.0 Tank Shell, Heads and Roof							
4.1 Evidence of paint failure?							
4.2 Are there any; dents, buckling, bulging, corrosion or cracking in the steel of the tank?							
4.3 Is there low points or stading water on the roof slope?							
5.0 Tank Equipment							
5.1 Vents: Verify that components are moving freely and vent passageways are not obstructed for: Emergency vent covers, pressure/vacuum vent poppets and other moving vent components.							
5.2 Valves: Check the condition of all valves for leaks, corrosion and damage.							
5.2.1 Anti-siphon check and gate valves: Cycle the valve open and closed and check for proper operation.							
5.2.2 Pressure regulator valve: Check for proper operation. (Note that there may be small, 1/4 inch drain plugs in the bottom of the valve that are not visible by looking from above only.)							
5.2.3 Expansion relief valve: Check that the valve is in the proper orientation. (Note that fuel must be discharged back to the tank via a separate pipe or tubing.)							
5.2.4 Solenoid valves: Cycle power to valve to check operation. (Electrical solenoids can be verified by listening to the plunger opening and closing. If no audible confirmation, the valve should be inspected for the presence and operation of the plunger.)							

	Tank B1 - 12,000 Gallon Diesel Tank	Diesel Tank 1 - 6,000 Gallon Diesel Tank	Diesel Tank 2 - 17,500 Gallon Diesel Tank	Used Oil - 1,100 Gallon Used Oil Tank			
Item	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Comments
5.2.5 Fire and shear valves: (a) Manually cycle the valve to ensure components are moving freely and that the valve handle or lever has clearance to allow valve to close completely. (b) Valves must not be wired in open position. (c) Make sure fusible element is in place and correctly positioned. (d) Be sure test ports are sealed with plug after testing is complete and no temporary test fixture or component remains connected to valve.							
5.3 Interstitial leak detection equipment: Check condition of equipment, including; the window is clean and clear in sight leak gauges, the wire connections of electronic gauges for tightness and corrosion, activate the test button, if applicable.							
5.4 Spill containment boxes on fill pipe: (a) If corrosion damage, or wear has compromised the ability of the unit to perform spill containment functions, replace the unit. (b) Inspect the connections to the AST for tightness, as well as the bolts, nuts, washers for condition and replace if necessary. (c) Drain valves must be operable and closed.							
5.5 Strainer: (a) Check that the strainer is clean and in good condition. (b) Access strainer basket and check cap and gasket seal as well as bolts.							
5.6 Filter: (a) Check that the filter is in good condition and is within the manufacturers expected service life. Replace if necessary. (b) Check for leaks and decreased fuel flow.							
5.7 Flame arrestors: Follow manufacturer's instructions. Check for corrosion and blockage of air passage.							
5.8 Leak detector for submersible pump systems: Test according to manufacturer's instructions and authority having jurisdiction (AHJ). Verify leak detectors are suited and properly installed for aboveground use.							
5.9 Liquid level equipment: (a) Has equipment been tested to ensure proper operation? (b) Does equipment operate as required? (c) Follow manufacturer's instructions.							
5.10 Overfill equipment: (a) Follow manufacturer's instructions and regulatory requirements for inspection and functionality verification. (b) Confirm device is suited for above ground use by the manufacturer.							
6.0 Insulated Tanks							
6.1 Insulation: Check condition of insulation for; missing sections, areas of moisture, mold and damage.							
6.2 Insulation cover or jacket: Check for damage that will allow water intrusion.							

	Tank B1 - 12,000 Gallon Diesel Tank	Diesel Tank 1 - 6,000 Gallon Diesel Tank	Diesel Tank 2 - 17,500 Gallon Diesel Tank	Used Oil - 1,100 Gallon Used Oil Tank			
Item	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Comments
7.0 Miscellaneous							
7.1 Electrical wiring and boxes: Are they in good condition?							
7.2 Labels and tags: Ensure that all labels and tags are intact and readable.							

Inspection Date:

Inspectors Printed Name:

Inspectors Signature:

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2. This AST inspection is intended for monitoring the external tank condition and containment structure. The inspection shall be performed by the owners inspector and does not have to be performed by a certified inspector.
3. Inspect the AST shell and associated piping, valves, and pumps including inspection of the coating for paint failure.
4. Inspect: Earthen containment structures including examination for holes, washout, and cracking in addition to liner degradation and tank settling. Concrete containment structures and tank foundations/supports including examination for washout, settling, cracking, and for paint failure, in addition to examination for corrosion and leakage. Steel containment structures and tank foundations/supports including examination for washout, settling, cracking, and for paint failure, in addition to examination for corrosion and leakage.
5. Inspection of cathodic protection system, if applicable, includes the wire connections for galvanic systems, and visual inspection of the operational components (power switch, meters, and alarms) of impressed current systems.
6. Remove promptly upon discovery standing water or liquid in the primary tank, secondary containment area, interstice, or spill container. Before discharge to the environment, inspect the liquid for oil or sheen and dispose of properly.
7. In order to comply with EPA SPCC rules, a facility must regularly test liquid level sensing devices to ensure proper operation (40 CFR 112.86(8)(v)).
8. The completed checklists must be maintained for 36 months however, internal policy dictates that the records will be maintained for a minimum of five years
9. Complete this checklist on an annual basis supplemental to the owner monthly-performed inspection checklists
10. Note: If change has occurred to the tank system or containment that may affect the SPCC Plan, the should be evaluated against the current plan requirement by a Professional Engineer knowledgeable in SPCC development and implementation.

Coastal Energy - SPCC Plan
Annual Inspection Checklist - Oil Filled Equipment

Item	Emergency Backup Generator - 400 Gallon	Used Oil Heater - 250 Gallon						Comments
	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	
1.0 Tank Containment								
1.1 Is the containment structure free from; holes or cracks in the containment wall or floor, washout, liner degradation, corrosion, leakage, paint failure and tank settling?								
2.0 Tank Foundation and Supports								
2.1 Evidence of tank settlement or foundation washout?								
2.2 Cracking or spalling of concrete pad or ring wall?								
2.3 Tank supports in satisfactory condition and free from corrosion, paint failure, etc.?								
2.4 Water able to drain away from tank?								
2.5 Grounding strap secured and in good condition?								
3.0 Cathodic Protection								
3.1 Is the CP system functional and includes the wire connections for galvanic systems?								
3.2(a) Operational components (power switch, meters and alarms) been inspected for working condition?								
3.2(b) If applicable, record the hour meter, ampmeter and voltmeter readings of the impressed current system.								
4.0 Tank Shell, Heads and Roof								
4.1 Evidence of paint failure?								
4.2 Are there any; dents, buckling, bulging, corrosion or cracking in the steel of the tank?								
4.3 Is there low points or stading water on the roof slope?								
5.0 Tank Equipment								
5.1 Vents: Verify that components are moving freely and vent passageways are not obstructed for: Emergency vent covers, pressure/vacuum vent poppets and other moving vent components.								
5.2 Valves: Check the condition of all valves for leaks, corrosion and damage.								
5.2.1 Anti-siphon check and gate valves: Cycle the valve open and closed and check for proper operation.								
5.2.2 Pressure regulator valve: Check for proper operation. (Note that there may be small, 1/4 inch drain plugs in the bottom of the valve that are not visible by looking from above only.)								
5.2.3 Expansion relief valve: Check that the valve is in the proper orientation. (Note that fuel must be discharged back to the tank via a separate pipe or tubing.)								
5.2.4 Solenoid valves: Cycle power to valve to check operation. (Electrical solenoids can be verified by listening to the plunger opening and closing. If no audible confirmation, the valve should be inspected for the presence and operation of the plunger.)								

Item	Emergency Backup Generator - 400 Gallon	Used Oil Heater - 250 Gallon					Comments
	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	Yes-No-N/A	
5.2.5 Fire and shear valves: (a) Manually cycle the valve to ensure components are moving freely and that the valve handle or lever has clearance to allow valve to close completely. (b) Valves must not be wired in open position. (c) Make sure fusible element is in place and correctly positioned. (d) Be sure test ports are sealed with plug after testing is complete and no temporary test fixture or component remains connected to valve.							
5.3 Interstitial leak detection equipment: Check condition of equipment, including; the window is clean and clear in sight leak gauges, the wire connections of electronic gauges for tightness and corrosion, activate the test button, if applicable.							
5.4 Spill containment boxes on fill pipe: (a) If corrosion damage, or wear has compromised the ability of the unit to perform spill containment functions, replace the unit. (b) Inspect the connections to the AST for tightness, as well as the bolts, nuts, washers for condition and replace if necessary. (c) Drain valves must be operable and closed.							
5.5 Strainer: (a) Check that the strainer is clean and in good condition. (b) Access strainer basket and check cap and gasket seal as well as bolts.							
5.6 Filter: (a) Check that the filter is in good condition and is within the manufacturers expected service life. Replace if necessary. (b) Check for leaks and decreased fuel flow.							
5.7 Flame arrestors: Follow manufacturer's instructions. Check for corrosion and blockage of air passage.							
5.8 Leak detector for submersible pump systems: Test according to manufacturer's instructions and authority having jurisdiction (AHJ). Verify leak detectors are suited and properly installed for aboveground use.							
5.9 Liquid level equipment: (a) Has equipment been tested to ensure proper operation? (b) Does equipment operate as required? (c) Follow manufacturer's instructions.							
5.10 Overfill equipment: (a) Follow manufacturer's instructions and regulatory requirements for inspection and functionality verification. (b) Confirm device is suited for above ground use by the manufacturer.							
6.0 Insulated Tanks							
6.1 Insulation: Check condition of insulation for; missing sections, areas of moisture, mold and damage.							
6.2 Insulation cover or jacket: Check for damage that will allow water intrusion.							